

Intensive Survey of Rural Kenosha County

Including the towns of
Somers, Paris, Brighton, Wheatland, and Randall



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All photographs contained in this report were taken by Legacy Architecture, Inc. unless otherwise noted.

Abstract

This report documents an architectural and historical intensive survey of resources located within the boundaries of the unincorporated communities of Kenosha County, Wisconsin, as of 2019. A reconnaissance survey of these areas was conducted by the principal and assistant investigators as the first part of the survey. After which, a research effort was conducted to ascertain the architectural and historical significance of the resources identified during the reconnaissance survey. The resulting products of the project were produced according to standards set by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation and include the following:

Intensive Survey Report

The intensive survey report includes a summary of the research and a brief history of the communities. It provides a historical context for the evaluation of historic resources and serves as a means for identifying significant properties, farmsteads, and complexes eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It also contains recommendations for future survey and research needs, priorities for National Register listing, and strategies for historic preservation. Copies of the report will be held at the Kenosha County Center, the Kenosha Public Library, and the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison.

Survey and District Maps

Survey maps indicate all previously and newly surveyed properties as well as properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Farmstead and complex maps identify boundaries and all resources within them. These maps are included in the Survey Results Chapter.

Electronic Documents

The Wisconsin Historical Society's website contains an electronic database, called the Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI), for all inventoried properties. Also, an electronic copy of this report is saved on compact disc and held at the Kenosha County Courthouse.

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Introduction

The Wisconsin Historical Society's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) funded an intensive survey of architecturally and historically significant properties in rural Kenosha County including the towns of Somers, Paris, Brighton, Randall, and Wheatland. The purpose of this survey was not to write a definitive history of Kenosha County, but rather to provide an overview of the history of the region with specific emphasis on a series of themes such as Government, Settlement, Agriculture, Architecture, Education, Religion, Arts & Literature, Commerce, Planning and Landscape Architecture, and Recreation and Entertainment. The major objective of the project was to identify individual resources, complexes, and farmsteads that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and, therefore, eligible for federal and state historic tax credits. The availability of these financial incentives makes these resources, complexes, and historic districts attractive for reinvestment and rehabilitation for continued use.

The survey was conducted by Legacy Architecture, Inc. during a period of six months, beginning in March 2019 and concluding in August 2019, according to guidelines described in SHPO's *Survey Manual*. The survey consisted of four major work components: 1) reconnaissance survey, 2) historic research, 3) evaluation of resources, and 4) intensive survey report. The Intensive Survey of Rural Kenosha County identified approximately 418 resources of architectural and historical interest, including 12 individual resources, five complexes, and three farmsteads that are eligible for listing in the of National Register of Historic Places. Copies of the report and any associated work elements are held at the Wisconsin Historical Society State Preservation Office in Madison, Wisconsin.

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Survey Methodology

Introduction

The Wisconsin Historical Society's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) hired Legacy Architecture, Inc., an architectural and historic preservation consulting firm based in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, to conduct an intensive survey of architecturally and historically significant resources within the boundaries of the unincorporated communities of the towns of Somers, Paris, Brighton, Wheatland, and Randall. The major objective of the project was to identify individual resources, farmsteads, and complexes of architectural or historical significance that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey was conducted by Legacy Architecture, Inc. during a period of six months, beginning in March 2019 and concluding in August 2019, according to guidelines described in SHPO's *Survey Manual*. The survey consisted of four major work components: 1) reconnaissance survey, 2) historic research, 3) evaluation of resources, and 4) intensive survey report.

Reconnaissance Survey

The reconnaissance survey had two products: 1) Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD) records and 2) survey maps. WHPD records, publicly visible online as the Architecture and History Inventory (AHI), document data related to each resource and contain at least one photo. Records for 113 previously surveyed resources that have been altered, restored, or demolished were updated with new data and photos. Of those, approximately 30 resources were altered to the point that they were no longer survey worthy, and 15 resources were demolished, leaving a total of 68 previously surveyed resources. Records for 350 newly surveyed resources were created with new data and photos. WHPD records for all eligible properties included a summary statement of significance that provided an area and period of significance as well as a short statement on the resource's importance.

The boundaries of the survey are delineated on the Survey Area Maps. Survey maps that document all surveyed properties by lot line and referenced by AHI number were produced and provided to the SHPO.

Historic research on Kenosha County was conducted to provide a historical context to evaluate resources. Site specific historic research was conducted on all properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic places or within a potential historic district.

Evaluation of Resources

National Register evaluations were performed according to the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations which are used to assist local, state, and federal agencies in evaluating nominations to the National Registers of Historic Places. The Criteria for Evaluation are described in several National Register publications as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Criteria Considerations are described as follows:

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, or used for religious purposes, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic period or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

As noted above, a historic district is placed in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner similar to individual properties; using essentially the same criteria. A historic district is comprised of resources; that is, buildings, structures, sites, or objects located in a geographically definable area. The historic district is united by historical factors and a sense of cohesive architectural integrity. District resources are individually classified as contributing or non-contributing.

- A. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because:
 - a. it was presented during the period of significance and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or
 - b. it independently or individually meets the National Register criteria.

- B. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property or district is significant because:
 - a. it was not present during the period of significance [less than 50 years old or moved to the site],
 - b. due to alterations, disturbances, addition, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or
 - c. it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

The historic research was used to examine potential historical significance under Criteria A and B and architectural or engineering significance under Criterion C. All findings of potentially eligible resources, complexes, and farmsteads were reviewed and approved by the SHPO prior to inclusion in the intensive survey report.

Intensive Survey Report

This intensive survey report contains the following elements: 1) historical overview of rural Kenosha County including the towns of Somers, Paris, Brighton, Wheatland, and Randall; 2) thematic overview for each type of eligible resource, complex, or farmstead; 3) survey results including lists of potentially eligible properties, complexes, and farmsteads; 4) recommendations.

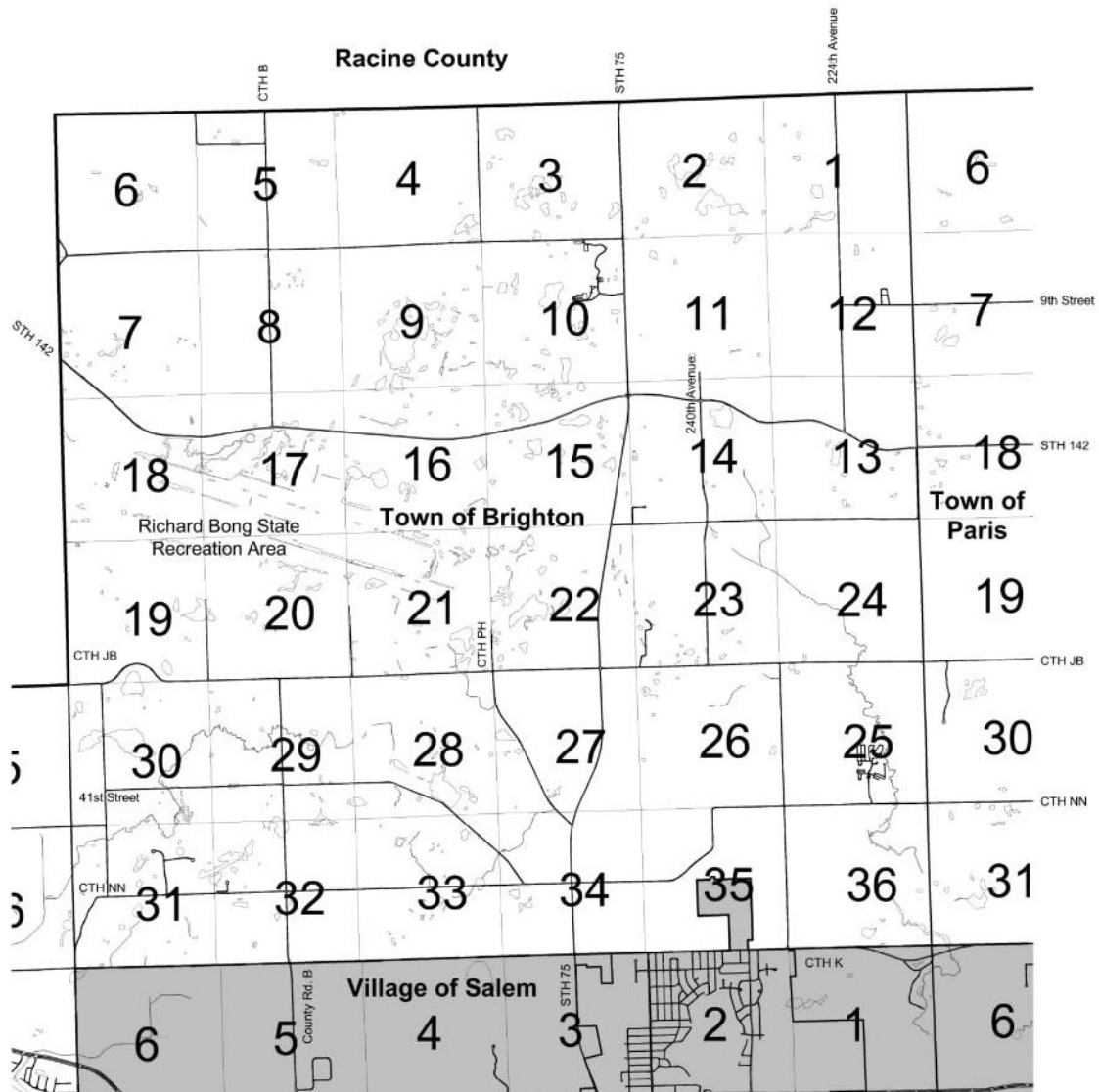
For all eligible properties, the justification for eligibility was documented, including which criteria are applicable, the potential period of significance, and a summary statement of significance. Complex and farmsteads include a map and a list of contributing and noncontributing properties.

Six double-sided and bound copies of the final report and an electronic version in a PDF format were submitted to the SHPO, as well as one unbound, double-sided copy on acid-free paper. This intensive survey report is intended to be a work in progress which can lead to future research and can be updated over time as additional information is collected.

Public Education

Legacy Architecture, Inc. and SHPO staff held two information meetings during the course of the project. The first meeting, held on March 5, 2019, introduced the project to the community. The second meeting, held on September 4, 2019, discussed the survey findings and how to proceed with them.

Survey Area Maps

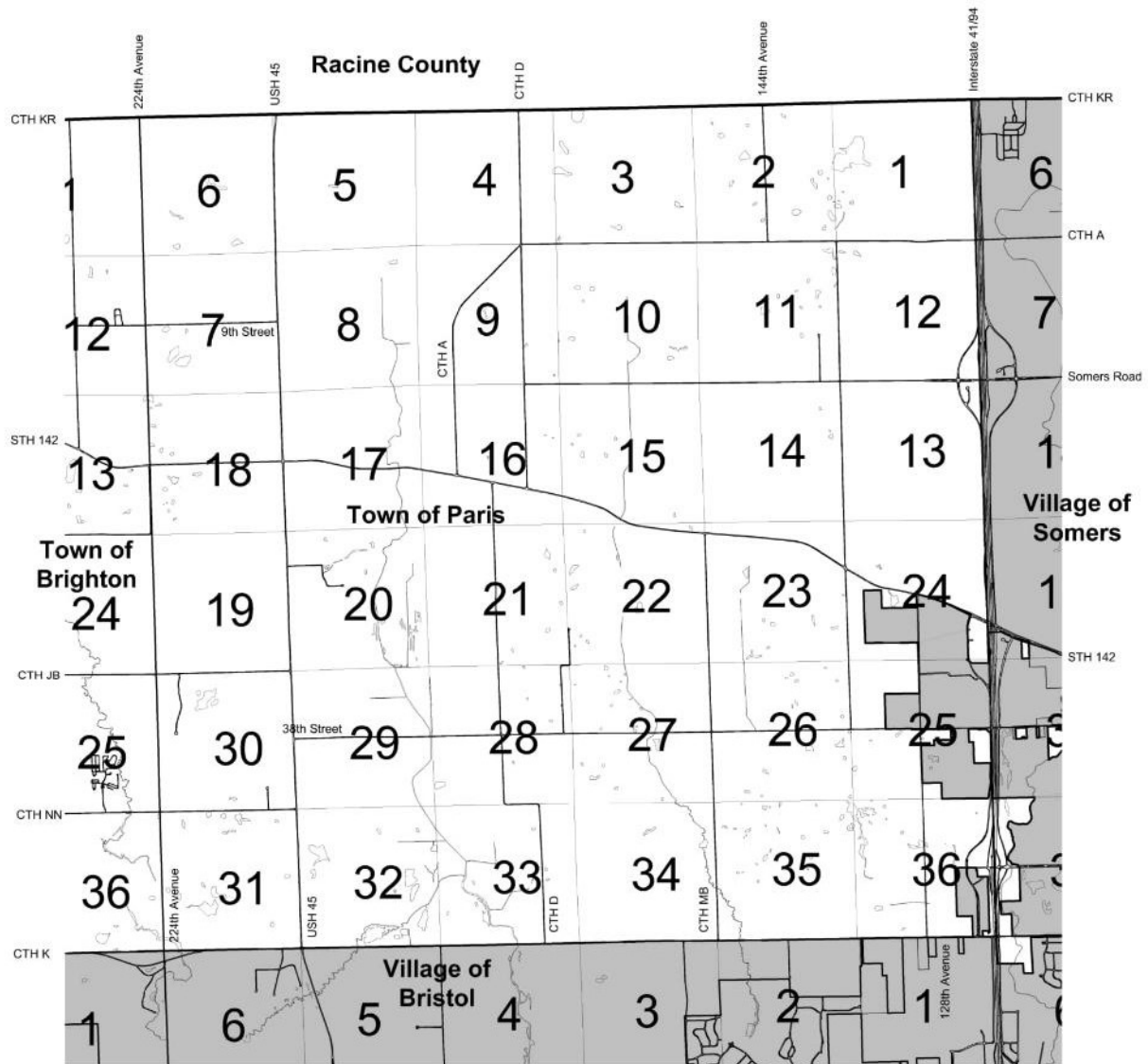


TOWN OF BRIGHTON MAP

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LEGEND

- Survey Boundary
- Municipal Limits
- County Line
- • State Line

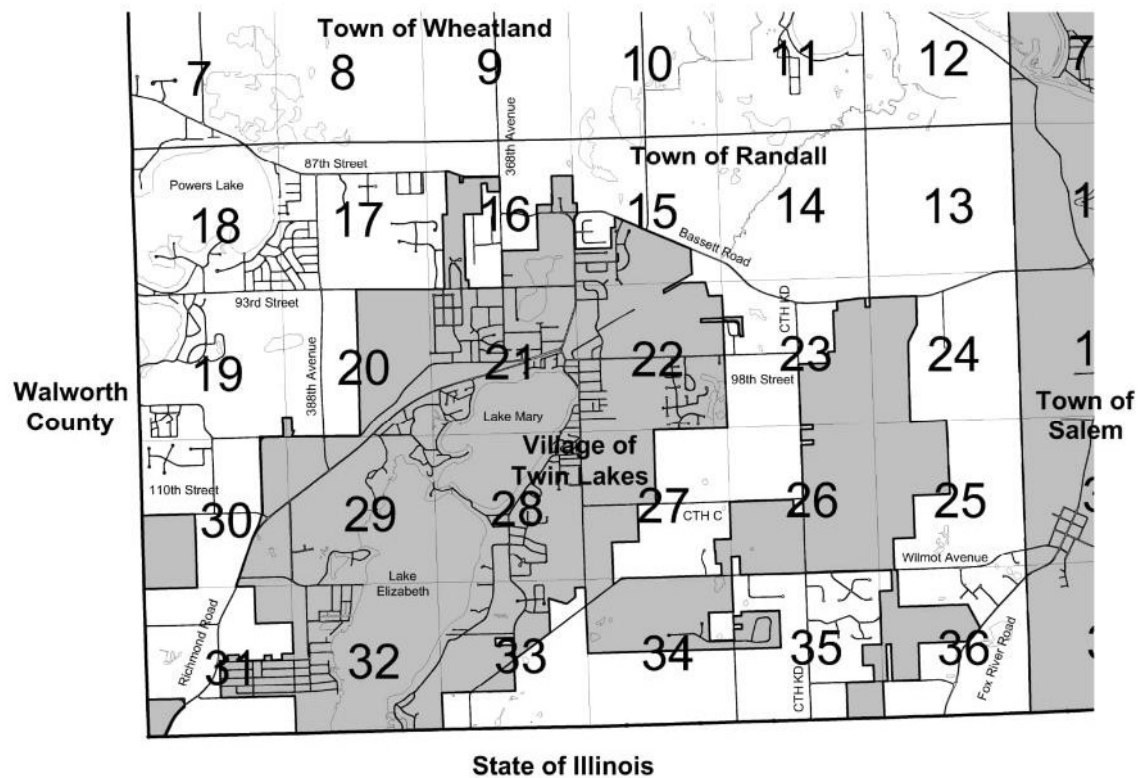


TOWN OF PARIS MAP

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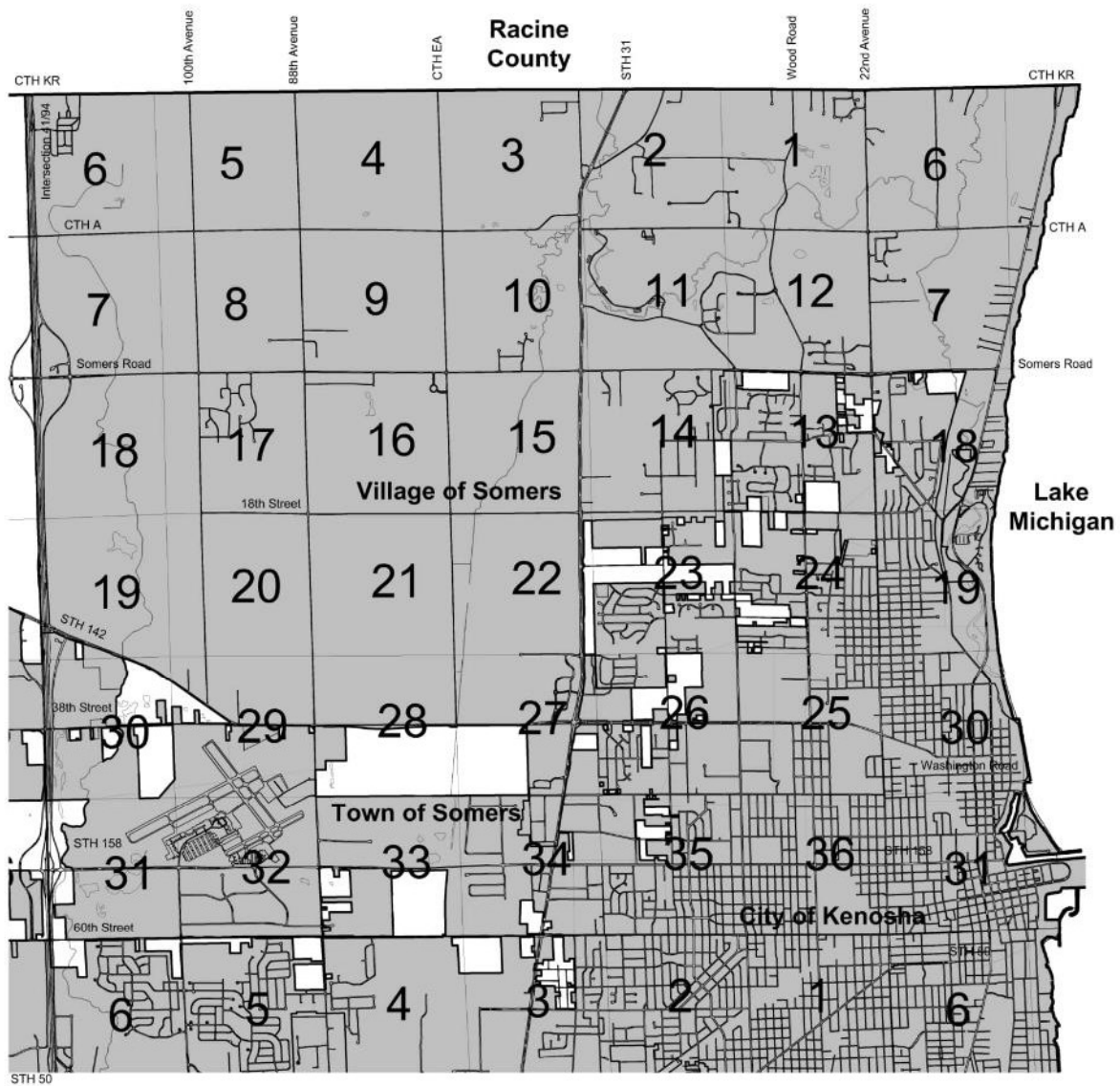
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- Municipal Limits
- County Line
- • State Line



TOWN OF RANDALL MAP

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— —	Survey Boundary
— —	Municipal Limits
— —	County Line
• •	State Line

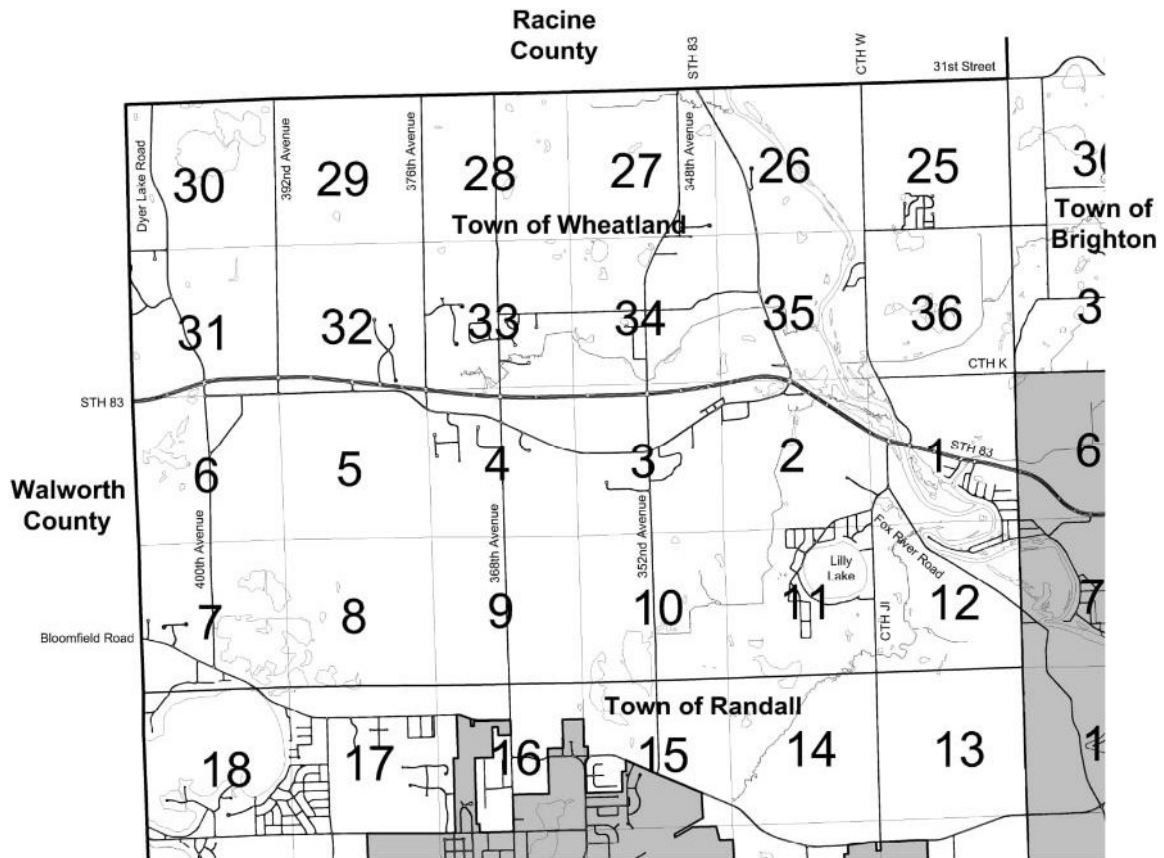


TOWN OF SOMERS MAP

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- Survey Boundary
- Municipal Limits
- County Line
- • State Line



TOWN OF WHEATLAND MAP

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LEGEND

- Survey Boundary
- Municipal Limits
- - - County Line
- . . State Line

Historical Overview

Kenosha County

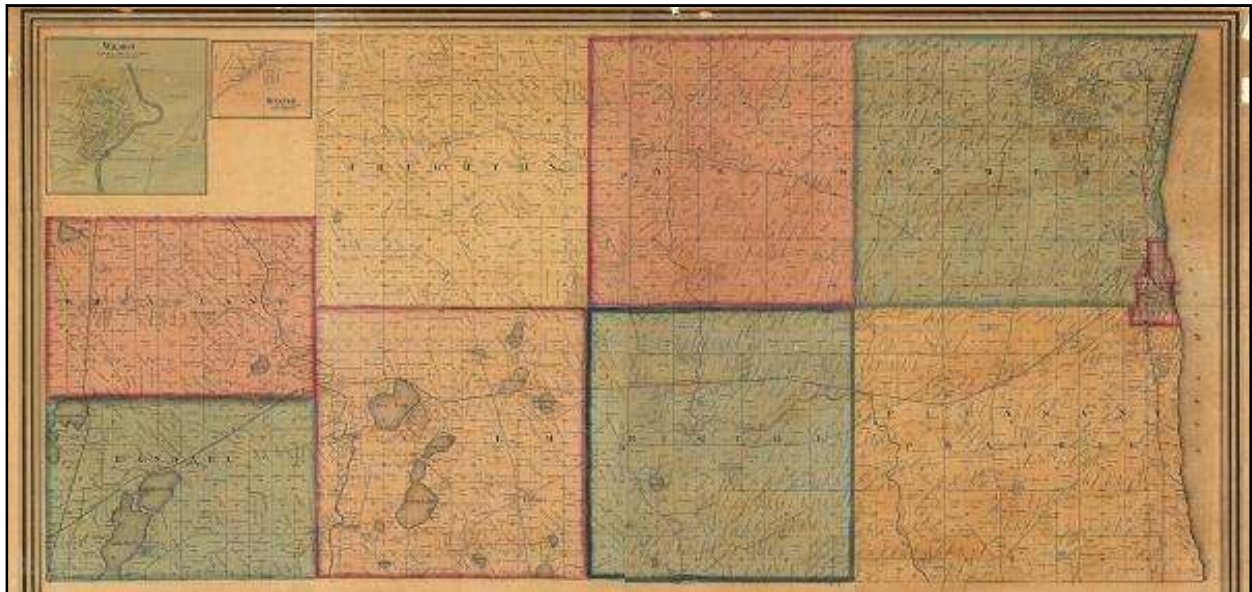
The Potawatomi Tribe inhabited Kenosha County during the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century along with occasional inhabitation by the Fox and Sac tribes. A treaty in 1833 ended the local tribes' claims to the area and much of Wisconsin, and by 1836 native settlement was forcibly removed. The first significant white settlements in Kenosha County were located around Pike Creek. The origin of the name Kenosha is taken from a native Algonquin word meaning "the place of the Pike." Pickerel, Northern Pike, and Muskellunge species of fish were all common in the rivers and streams of the area. The name Kenosha was adopted after appearing on eighteenth century French and British maps of the area. The Pike Creek settlement, established in 1835, spread out along the lake shore and became known as Southport and eventually Kenosha.¹

The federal government constructed two military roads through Kenosha County in 1832. The first, the Green Bay Road, led from what is now Chicago to what is now Green Bay, and the other led from what is now Kenosha to what is now Beloit. Both roads followed established native Indian trails. These post roads were little more than crude dirt paths of cleared trees and log bridges; however, they set a precedent for future highways and railroads through the area, which would define much of Kenosha County's history. Following the end of the Blackhawk War in 1833, much of southeast Wisconsin, including Kenosha County, was surveyed. Plank roads followed as settlers populated the area by the 1840s.²

In 1850, when the population of the county reached 10,734 people, Kenosha County was divided from Racine County to the north. The county was over seventy percent Yankee, who had settled from New England and New York State in the 1830s. However, the 1840s and 1850s introduced large numbers of German and Irish immigrants to the area. By the late nineteenth century, one-third of the county's population was foreign-born. The county contains the City of Kenosha, which has dominated the local economy and culture during the twentieth century. There are also the incorporated villages of Bristol, Genoa City, Paddock Lake, Pleasant Prairie, Salem Lakes, Somers, and Twin Lakes. Besides these, the unincorporated rural parts of the county are governed by the towns of Brighton, Paris, Randall, Somers, and Wheatland, which are discussed further in this historical overview and are the focus of this report.³

The ports along Lake Michigan were particularly popular points of departure along the Underground Railway, and Kenosha County was a common location for safe havens. A series of taverns, inns, churches, and homes from the City of Kenosha to the then Towns of Bristol and Paris harbored runaway slaves on their way to Canada during the 1850s. The Fugitive Slave Act

of 1850 made aiding runaway slaves from southern states illegal throughout the United States; however, many of the Yankee settlers of Kenosha County were at least sympathetic to abolitionist ideas and ignored the activities of the Underground Railway. The beginning of the Civil War and eventual emancipation ended the activity and need for the system of helping runaway slaves to their freedom.⁴



Map of Kenosha County, Wisconsin. 1861, Henry Francis Walling.

The local agricultural economy tied to wheat cultivation went through a transition following the end of the Civil War as wheat prices collapsed at a national level. By the late 1870s, dairy farms became popular. The county population reached 13,550 people in 1880. Dairying boomed at the turn of the century as many Kenosha County farms could ship milk to the Chicago area with ease because of improved roads and numerous rail lines. The Kenosha branch of the Milwaukee Electric Railroad and Light Company was introduced in 1894, bringing an interurban electric rail line to the county, especially near the shore of Lake Michigan. During the late nineteenth century, inland lakes and springs became popular destinations for tourists and travelers. People came during the summer months to stay at resorts and hotels and enjoy the lakes through boating, swimming, fishing, and the purported medicinal properties of the spring water. This draw encouraged other forms of local resort entertainment including bowling, billiards, theaters, and gambling.⁵

It is difficult to discuss the history of Kenosha County without discussing the City of Kenosha briefly. In 1837, the settlement along Pike Creek became the Village of Southport, and in 1850 the village reorganized as the City of Kenosha. Despite being the county seat, the city remained comparatively small among other cities along Lake Michigan, reaching a population of 21,707 inhabitants in 1900. However, the early twentieth century saw it grow rapidly as a hub of transportation, commerce, and manufacturing. The city's location along the lake and in between the larger urban centers of Chicago and Milwaukee made it a popular location for development. Most of the large industries in the county were located in the city.⁶

Between 1900 and 1930, the population of Kenosha County tripled. Much of this growth came from early twentieth century immigration as people from Scandinavia and southern and eastern Europe settled in the City of Kenosha and often spread out into the surrounding rural county. While the railroads dominated life in rural Kenosha County during the nineteenth century, the automobile changed things in the twentieth. Major projects to improve county roads with oiled gravel, macadam, and concrete began in 1913. Within a few years, the communities of Kenosha County were linked with each other and neighboring large urban areas by a network of roads. During the 1930s, the federal highway program completed several highways in the county including highways 32, 41, and 45. Other highways were constructed and improved by the state including highways 50, 43, 142, 83, and 75.⁷



Interstate 94 upon completion, Kenosha County, 1969.

In addition to the urban growth and industry of the City of Kenosha, the prevalence of mass transportation and the popularity of the automobile and subsequent highway construction further encouraged growth away from the city. Suburban developments appeared in communities such as Twin Lakes and Pleasant Prairie around the lake resorts. By the 1930s, Kenosha County ranked last in the state in wooded land. Most of the county had been thoroughly developed by this time, and the soil, consisting of silty clay loam, was well suited to agriculture of all kinds. The most agriculturally oriented towns in the county were Brighton, Paris, Bristol, Wheatland, and Randall. The population of the entire county reached 63,277 in 1930.⁸

After the end of World War II, the railroads became less popular as car use increased, and highways were expanded and improved. The interurban rail lines went out of service, and the small railroad depots closed in the early 1960s following the introduction of I-94 and the expansion of the state highway system during the 1950s. Rural Kenosha has remained steady in its population since the end of World War II as the total population of the county reached 100,615 inhabitants in 1960.

However, the number of farms has declined. The twentieth century began with 1,300 farms in the county, and the number rose a little at mid-century. By the late 1960s, the number of farms decreased to 700 and continued to fall steadily since. Much of the growth in the area has been in suburban residential development around and near the inland lakes and along the shore of Lake Michigan north and south of the City of Kenosha. The trend of incorporation and urbanization in Kenosha County has continued to the present. Kenosha County covers 754 square miles and had a population of 166,426 people in 2010, over half of whom live in the City of Kenosha.⁹

Town of Brighton

The Town of Brighton has remained agricultural since its organization in 1842. The families of Dr. Johnson and Wightman arrived simultaneously in 1838 as the first white settlers in the town. Other early settlers in Brighton were Irish immigrants during the 1840s. They purchased government land for \$1.25 an acre while in Ireland sight unseen. German immigrants later joined them. The two groups shared the same Catholic church despite initial differences in language and culture. This church, established in the 1840s, was destroyed by a storm and rebuilt in 1883 as St. Francis Catholic Church. The settlement of Brighton, at the geographic center of the town south of Highway 142, was the initial focus of the early settlement. The Solder's Memorial Monument, located in the settlement of Brighton, was erected in 1921 in honor of the servicemen who died in the Civil War and World War I.¹⁰

The settlement of Klondike, located along County Highway 75 at the southern edge of the town, was formerly known as Klondike Corner in the nineteenth century. Camp Nitgedeiget, a Jewish communist youth camp, was set up on League Lake in the 1910s. The summer camp was taken over by the Union League Club of Chicago in 1941. The Union League Camp facility, which also contained an Army Reserve program, continues to operate as the Union League Boys and Girls Camp.¹¹

Bong Air Force Base, named after Major Richard I. Bong, was planned for 5,000 acres of the Town of Brighton in 1955. Construction began the following year, and the project displaced over forty farms. Several of the buildings and cemeteries on the site were moved elsewhere, and construction was completed in 1959. The base served as a small local economic engine and spurred the development of additional housing and businesses in the early 1960s. In 1963, the base began a lengthy process of shutting down, and the land was given to the State of Wisconsin and used as the Richard Bong State Recreation Area, the state's largest preserved prairie. The Town of Brighton covers 36 square miles and had a population of 1,450 people in 2000.¹²

Town of Paris

The first white settler in the Town of Paris was farmer Seth Butler Myrick and his family, who arrived in the area in 1837. He named the community Paris after his home in Oneida County, New York. Other early settlers included the Newbury, Malarkey, and Harris families, and over half of the town had been purchased and occupied by 1839. The Town of Paris has remained agricultural since its organization in 1842 when the majority of the early settlers were Yankees who originated from New York State. The same year, the Burlington Plank Road, now known as Highway 142, was constructed through the Town of Paris. In 1859, St. John the Baptist Catholic Parish was established to serve the growing local German farming community. A marble obelisk was erected in the community in 1866 to honor soldiers who fought in the Civil War. The monument was the first publicly funded Civil War monument in Wisconsin. Subsequent veterans' names have been added to the site after each major conflict.¹³

Paris has a primarily agricultural history stressed by the fact that there have not been any incorporated communities within its boundaries. However, there are named places, usually at the

intersection of two roads, including Tar Corners, Star Corners, Chapin, Parisville, and Jugville, which have included clusters of homes and businesses. The settlement of Paris Corners, at the intersection of Highway 142 and State Highway 42 near the geographic center of the Town of Paris, was originally known as Tar Corners, named after a series of theft incidents that led to the tar and feathering of one of the local residents. The crossroads was the location of the Paris Cemetery, post office, creamery, a schoolhouse, blacksmith, and general store during the second half of the nineteenth century. By the early twentieth century, the location also had a filling station and tavern.¹⁴

A large Scandinavian population settled in the Town of Paris by the early twentieth century. Much of the rest of the county lacked significant numbers of Norwegian and Swedish immigrants. U.S. Highway 45 and State Highway 142, introduced during the 1930s and 1940s, passed through the town. In 1955, the Great Lakes Dragstrip opened at the northern edge of Town of Paris. The drag racing site is the oldest one in operation in the United States and covers over 100 acres. In 1964, the remains of two mammoths were excavated in the Town of Paris. One is on display at the Kenosha Public Museum, and the other is at the Milwaukee Public Museum. The Town of Paris covers 36.5 square miles and had a population of 1,473 people in 2000.¹⁵

Town of Randall

The Town of Randall, like much of the surrounding region, is marked by small lakes which were home to Potawatomi tribal settlements during the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The first white settler in the Town of Randall was Daniel Eldredge, who constructed a log home on Mound Prairie at the southeast corner of the present town in 1836. The community of Bassett, located northeast of Twin Lakes, was first settled by Henry Bassett and his family in 1842.

The Town of Randall was formed when Kenosha County was split from neighboring Racine County in 1850. The town was set apart from the neighboring Town of Wheatland to the north. Previously, the township was known only as Wheatland. Randall takes its name from the contemporary governor, Alexander Randall. The Town of Randall has been split between prosperous farmland and dairying and the land around the local lakes, which attracted recreational and entertainment purposes.¹⁶

In 1859, the Kenosha, Rockford, and Rock Island Railroad Company laid track through the Town of Randall from the east to the west. The company was purchased by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in 1864. A railway depot was introduced to the small community of Bassett, often referred to as Bassett's Station in 1880. Another depot was constructed near Mary Lake, which would eventually become the settlement of Twin Lakes, and was incorporated as a village in 1937.¹⁷

The area around the twin lakes of Elizabeth Lake and Mary Lake and around Powers Lake to the west became popular destinations for vacationers in the late nineteenth century who were drawn to the local spring water and the accessible location of the lakes to large and nearby cities of Chicago and Milwaukee. The first hotel was the Ackerman Hotel, established in what is now the

Village of Twin Lakes in 1870. The establishment was followed by many more along the shores of the local lakes. Dams were constructed in the 1890s on the Twin Lakes and on Powers Lake by ice companies, enlarging the lakes and controlling the flow of water in and out of them.¹⁸

By the early twentieth century, a large majority of the local population in Randall were of German descent. Half of the area of the Town of Randall was incorporated as the Village of Twin Lakes in 1937. In 1938, the remaining part of the Town of Randall constructed a town hall in the community of Bassett. The railroad left the community in 1939. After the end of World War II, the use of the areas around the lakes changed. The summer resorts declined, and property around and near the lakes was further subdivided and developed as suburban housing. The Town of Randall covers 16.5 square miles and had a population of 2,929 people in 2000.¹⁹

Town of Somers

In 1832, the Green Bay Road, a military path, was surveyed leading from Fort Dearborn, in what is now Chicago, to Fort Howard, in what is now Green Bay following established Indian trails. This trail passed through what would become the Town of Somers and began a local history closely related to the development of highways and transportation from the north to the south. The first pioneer settlements in Somers existed along the trail. The first white settlers in Somers were the Montgomery and Felches families who constructed homes along the Pike River in 1835. A dozen families followed in 1836. This Pike River settlement was the first community in what would become Kenosha County. A second plank road was constructed later in the 1840s between Somers and Pleasant Prairie. In 1851, the town was renamed Somers following the establishment of the City of Kenosha. The first town hall for Somers was constructed in 1857.²⁰

The settlement of Berryville, near the intersection of County Highway A and State Highway 32 along the shore of Lake Michigan, takes its name from the popularity of strawberries on local farms. First settled in the 1840s, Berryville grew prominent in the twentieth century as local farmers used trucks to distribute perishable and delicate crops, such as berries, to nearby urban markets. Likewise, two north-south railroads aided in distribution. Berryville had a large school, a post office, two churches, and two dinner clubs during the first half of the twentieth century. One of Wisconsin's first drive-in movie theaters, the Mid-City Outdoor Theater, began in Berryville in 1948 but was demolished in 1984.²¹

The settlement of Kellogg's Corners, located near the county-line with Racine County to the north near what is now Interstate 41 and 94, took its name from Belmont Kellogg and his family who were some of the first settlers in the area, arriving in 1837. The Kellogg family grew quickly, and many of the farms in the Town of Somers were owned by the family or its relatives during the nineteenth century. The Kellogg's established the second oldest Methodist church in Wisconsin, and the community also had a creamery, blacksmith shop, and general store by the early twentieth century. Little remains of Kellogg's Corners.²² The settlement of Kellogg's Corners, near the intersection of Interstate 94 and County Highway KR along the border with Racine County at the northwest corner of the Town of Somers, was first settled by the Kellogg brothers in 1837. One of the first Methodist Episcopal Church buildings in the State of Wisconsin was constructed in Kellogg's Corners in 1840. A one-room school was constructed at

Kellogg's Corners in the mid-nineteenth century, one of the first in the county. The school was bought and eventually demolished in 1990.²³

The settlement of Central Park, near the intersection of State Highway 32 and County Highway E, took its name from the sprawling private recreational park served by a stop of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company interurban line. The park hosted many company picnics and summer entertainment during the early twentieth century. The area was renamed Minkowski's Grove and subdivided for residential lots. Little evidence remains of the existence of the communities of Berryville, Central Park, and Kellogg's Corners.²⁴

The small Village of Somers was established in the 1850s and comprised a collection of homes, a church, and a general store. In 1870, when the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was constructed through the area, the Village of Somers moved west along Somers Road to the location of the rail line, spurring the development of a depot. The Town of Somers rapidly grew in the late nineteenth century as the area became known for its excellent farmland, and its location along the lakeshore between Milwaukee and Chicago made it a thoroughfare for various means of transportation including railroads and highways. A large Scandinavian population settled in the Town of Somers by the early twentieth century. In 1928, Petrifying Springs Park opened as a large county-owned park consisting of wooded land along narrow ravines. The park, which has continued to have many amenities, takes its name from a specific cluster of rock formations along the Pike River. The Town of Somers covers over 25 square miles and had a population of 600 people in 2010. The majority of the town voted in 2015 to incorporate as the Village of Somers. The remaining town and the village entered an intergovernmental cooperation agreement the same year, and the intention is for the village to steadily annex the rest of the town over the next decade.²⁵

Town of Wheatland

The first white settlers in the Town of Wheatland were Schuyler Bonday and Adolph Reitbrook who arrived in 1837. The Town of Wheatland was organized in 1842 in the home of James Powers, who was a local leader during the 1840s and 1850s. The name Wheatland is derived from the fact that a large amount of wheat was grown in the area during its early agricultural history. The town was divided into two parts in 1860, with the southern half becoming the Town of Randall and the northern half remaining the Town of Wheatland. Settlement in the town has centered along County Highway W from the east to the west, closely following the older path of the Wisconsin Central Railway line which was introduced in the late nineteenth century.²⁶ The settlement of Powers Lake, at the southwest corner of the town and named after James Powers, developed around Powers Lake in the late nineteenth century. Land adjacent to the lakes in the region were not initially popular for the farming settlers, and so the Russman family harvested ice from the lake in the 1870s and stored and shipped it regionally by rail. Hotels and resorts appeared on the lake in the 1880s, many of which are non-extant, including the Freundesruh, the Belleview Hotel, and the Spetzman's Hotel. These hotels remained popular destinations for vacationers from the Chicago area into the 1930s. After World War II, most of the resorts closed, and the lakeshore was developed for private summer cottages and homes and entertainment venues such as restaurants, taverns, and summer camps such as Wetomachek, a

girl's summer camp, the Honey Bear Farm Restaurant. The community had a population of 1,615 people in 2010.²⁷

The settlement of Lily Lake, found predictably on Lily Lake, was first developed by the Wisconsin Lakes Ice and Cartage Company in the late nineteenth century. Similar to the larger Powers Lake, the area was developed as a summer resort attraction in the early twentieth century. Some notable businesses located there were the Victoria Club, Heiderman's Tavern, and the Lily Lake Lounge and Hotel. The Danish Brotherhood also established Brages Camp on the lake. The Lily Lake Subdivision was organized in 1922, and the area has since been filled in with summer cottages and suburban homes.²⁸

The settlement of New Munster, found along State Highway 50, was settled in the 1840s and named after the city and county of Munster in Germany. Along with a stagecoach and later rail line, the settlement quickly grew in the nineteenth century with several hotels and taverns. The first town hall in Wheatland was constructed in New Munster in 1891 and later moved and demolished in 1959. A series of fires destroyed much of the settlement in the 1920s, including resort lodges, hotels, taverns, and businesses.²⁹

The settlement of Slades Corners, at the northwest corner of the Town of Wheatland along State Highway 50, was established by Thomas Slade in 1840. A crossroads rural village for much of its history, the community has served the surrounding farms with businesses such as a blacksmith shop, general store, bowling alley, grocery store, wagon shop, church, creamery, garage, and tavern from the late nineteenth century on. In 1892, local Paul Sauer founded the small newspaper "Mugwump." The weekly ran until the 1940s.³⁰

The Wisconsin Central Railroad introduced a line through the Town of Wheatland in 1885. In 1908, the Soo Line purchased the railway and constructed a depot in Wheatland in 1912. The depot on the Richter's farm was closed and moved in 1957. By the early twentieth century, a large majority of the local population in Wheatland were of German descent, and the local agricultural economy had completely shifted to a dairy-centric mode of production. State Highway 50, which was originally an east-west Indian trail and called Southport Road, was paved with concrete through Wheatland in 1928. Hotels and resorts continued to be a draw in Wheatland into the twentieth century with a series of lakeside resorts and dance halls introduced to the area in the 1920s. One example, the Fox River Gardens, was constructed in 1924 and held a dance hall and a small radio station. After World War II, these businesses changed entertainment functions and became roller-skating rinks, bowling alleys, and hotels. During the post-war period, the summer cottages and resorts along the lakes also transitioned to subdivisions with permanent homes. The Wheatland Mobile Home Park, developed in 1955 in response to the perceived demands of the new Bong Air Base nearby, continued to grow from 24 homes in the late 1950s to over 187 homes by 1976 and included several amenities such as a park and community building. In 2008, a Category 3 tornado passed through the Town of Wheatland, demolishing 25 houses and damaging 100 more. The Town of Wheatland covers 24 square miles and had a population of 3,292 people in 2000.³¹

Government

Federal Military Installations

Richard Bong Air Force Base

The non-extant Bong Air Force Base, located at 26313 Burlington Road in the Town of Brighton, covered an area of over 5,000 acres. Planning for the Bong Air Force Base began in 1954 when the United States Air Force began developing plans for a regional air defense base near Chicago and Milwaukee. The site of 5,160 acres in the Town of Brighton was selected in 1956 and the base was named for World War II aviator Major Richard Ira Bong. Command of the planned base was transferred to the Strategic Air Command, and construction began in 1957. Fifty-nine farming families were relocated before construction began, and the project cost was estimated at 83 million dollars.³²

The base was intended as an air defense fighter base for the Chicago and Milwaukee areas and included units such as the 56th Fighter-Interceptor Wing, 56th Fighter-Interceptor Group, 62nd Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, 63rd Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, and the 4040th Air Base Squadron. The United States Air Force, which includes the Air National Guard, is also present in Wisconsin at General Mitchell International Airport, Volk Field Air National Guard Base, Truax Air National Guard Base in Madison, and Fort McCoy.³³



Colonel Charles E. Lancaster, base commander, and heating plant. Richard Bong Air Force Base, 1959.

Construction of the runway and associated buildings, began in 1957, and by 1959 it had become apparent that the base would be obsolete within years of opening due to its location and the change in military technology moving towards intercontinental ballistic missiles instead of bombers. In December of 1959, the base was officially deactivated under pressure from congress.³⁴ The abandoned airfield included non-extant constructed facilities and planned facilities, such as an enormous 12,300-foot runway, a transmitter building, receiver building, railroad spur, water treatment plant, barracks, a tank farm, electrical substation, and an engineer's office. Most of these elements are non-extant and were demolished in 1960. Plans

existed for additional dormitories, mess-halls, and recreational buildings. The base remained unused for years following the cancellation of the project.³⁵

The land was transferred to the Kenosha Parks Commission in 1968 and sections of the former base were developed as Brighton-Dale County Park, the Brighton Dale Links golf course, and school district land. The engineering office, at the corner of Highway 142 and 75, was bought by the Brighton Joint School District and renovated as Brighton School No. 1. The remaining acreage was eventually given to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and developed as a wildlife conservation area and the Richard Bong State Recreation Area, which opened in 1981.³⁶ For more information on the Richard Bong State Recreation Area, refer to the Planning and Landscape Architecture Chapter.

There is little indication of the base's presence on the landscape, though the outline of the airfield is still clear from above. The legacy of the base, and its mark on the landscape, has had a profound impact on the local history of the Town of Brighton and rural Kenosha County. The Richard Bong Air Force Base was included in the survey, but lacks integrity, even as a historic landscape, and is not eligible for listing the National Register of Historic Places.

Federal Government

Federal Housing Administration

The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) is a federal agency that was created by the United States Congress as a part of the National Housing Act in 1934. The creation of the new agency was done in an effort to strengthen the housing industry after the Great Depression when many banks failed, mortgage loans and home ownership decreased, and 2 million construction workers lost their jobs. Before this time, laws regarding mortgage terms were more stringent, including a limitation of mortgages to a maximum 50 percent of a property's market value and repayment schedules spread over three to five years ending with a large "balloon" payment, making it difficult for many prospective homebuyers to obtain loans. Therefore, at that time, only 40 percent of Americans owned their home. In setting mortgage underwriting standards, insuring home building loans made by private lenders, and regulating construction standards, the law sought to improve housing standards and conditions, provide security to the lending system, and stabilize the mortgage and housing markets by increasing the number of people that could afford to buy single-family homes.³⁷

After World War II, the federal government sought to make homeownership available to a large number of returning servicemen. Developments of mostly small houses were constructed across the country for veterans and war workers with funding administered by the FHA. For more information on the construction of FHA funded housing in Kenosha County, refer to the Planning & Landscape Architecture Chapter.³⁸

Historic Resources Associated with Government Included in the Survey

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	26313 Burlington Road	Richard Bong Air Force Base	1958	Surveyed
Brighton	26313 Burlington Road	George Molinaro Visitor Center	1981	Surveyed
Brighton	1200 248th Avenue	Bong Air Force Base Engineering Office	1959	Surveyed
Paris	16607 Burlington Road	Paris Town Hall and Safety Building	1987	Surveyed
Randall	34530 Bassett Road	Randall Town Hall	1938	Surveyed

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Settlement

Danish

Immigration from Denmark to the United States began as early as the 1840s and continued into the early twentieth century. Land and opportunities in Denmark were increasingly scarce as Scandinavian society and economy were going through a period of transition and upheaval. Nearly half of the country's population growth during the nineteenth century left for America. 25 percent of Danish immigration to the United States settled in Wisconsin. Among all the Scandinavian groups to immigrate, Danes were the least numerous due to their comparatively small population.³⁹

In Kenosha County, Danes settlement began in the 1860s and 1870s. The region in Kenosha County, and neighboring Racine County, had the densest Danish settlement in the state. The Danes tended to settle on farms in the Towns of Paris and Brighton and were closely associated with the Lutheran churches. Much of the surrounding dairy land in the late nineteenth century was also occupied by Danish farming families. Other Scandinavian groups were less common.⁴⁰

German

During the nineteenth century, 5.5 million Germans immigrated to the United States as the largest non-English speaking immigrant group in American history. The greatest concentration of settlement for Germans was in the north Atlantic and Midwestern states. A combination of crop failures, political reforms, repression, and a rapidly growing population in central Europe began the extensive emigration in the 1840s. During the mid-1840s, Germans began immigrating to southeastern Wisconsin and were the largest group of settlers in Wisconsin and Kenosha County. This is evidenced by the predominance of German names throughout the county. In the 1880 census, the percentage of Germans among those indicating they were born in a foreign country was 80 percent and remained as high through 1910. In 1900, 65 percent of the foreign-born population of Kenosha County were of German origin. In Kenosha County, Germans settled everywhere, but in especially high concentrations in the rural farmland of the western part of the county where they frequently purchased farms from the Yankee settlers who preceded them.⁴¹

Often initially poor when they arrived, German immigrants looked for available and developed farmland or took on labor and trade jobs in cities. However, they also found success and influence by the late nineteenth century. Many German immigrants were farmers and brought with them the knowledge of crop rotation, diversified farming, and soil enrichment at a

transitional period for agriculture in Wisconsin after the wheat-craze of the mid-nineteenth century. This began an era of diversified farming in the area. From 1864 to 1870, the cultivation of hops grew popular partly as it was a necessary ingredient for brewing beer, a beverage that was increasing in popularity due to the increase in German immigration to the United States during the mid-nineteenth century. The hops craze ended quickly as fields in Wisconsin were soon devastated by the hops louse. The rural German population is often credited for their influence in transitioning Wisconsin agriculture to dairy production in the late nineteenth century. The majority of immigrating Germans were Catholic and many of the Catholic Churches in rural Kenosha County were established by the German population in the 1850s and 1860s. German settlers initially stuck to a specific religious community, often originating from the same place or village in Germany.⁴²

Irish

The first wave of Irish immigration to the United States took place from the mid-1840s through the 1850s. Famine, poverty, and a lack of opportunities in Ireland encouraged millions to leave. Departing out of necessity and destitution, the Irish were initially poor upon arrival in the United States. Though the Irish made up the second largest English-speaking ethnic group in the country besides the Yankees and British, they also served as the exception to the rule among English speakers in that their assimilation into American society was not always easy. This has often been attributed to a difference in religion, and a strong Catholic identity persisted among the Irish well into the twentieth century United States. Predominately urban in their settlement patterns, the Irish have often been considered a more fluid population than many, moving around and in and out of cities and states following employment. Wisconsin was typically the second or third stop for Irish immigrants. Somewhat displaced by a large number of German immigrants to the state during the same period, their numbers in Wisconsin were quite large and tended to settle primarily in cities, where they were employed in industrial, commercial, and railway work.⁴³

In the early 1850s, Irish began to immigrate to southeastern Wisconsin in large numbers second only to the Germans. Irish immigrants to Wisconsin tended to settle in the urban centers of Milwaukee, Kenosha, and Racine. Many filled common laborer employment rather than becoming farmers and especially occupied the eastern part of Kenosha County in the City of Kenosha and the Town of Somers.⁴⁴

Italian

Italian immigration to the United States was at its greatest from the late 1880s to 1920. Similar to the Germans, a combination of crop failures, political reforms, repression, and a rapidly growing population in Italy began the extensive emigration. More than 3 million Italians moved to the United States between 1881 and 1910, often settling in large northern cities at first. In Wisconsin, Italian populations did not become large until after 1900 and were especially numerous in Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha, where they took jobs in industry, railways, and commerce. While northern Italians melded into American society relatively easily, southern Italians experienced negative racial polemics and humanitarian concerns during the early

twentieth century. Italian immigrant communities were often large and insular, occupying entire neighborhoods and bound together by their shared traditions, language, and Catholicism.⁴⁵

By 1920, when Italian immigration effectively ended, Kenosha County had 1,921 Italian born citizens. Most of the Italian settlers lived in the eastern part of the county in and around the City of Kenosha and the Town of Somers. Some Italian settlements in Wisconsin were rural and agricultural in nature, but none of these locations appear to have existed in Kenosha County. By the post-war period, Italian families in Kenosha County had largely integrated into the broader society and moved away from the urban core of Kenosha to the suburban outskirts of the city. In 2000, 12 percent of Kenosha County residents claimed Italian heritage, the highest number in Wisconsin.⁴⁶

Yankee

Self-described Americans of mostly British descent, ‘Yankees’ indicates the people who lived in the northeastern and mid-Atlantic states of the United States during the colonial and early Republican periods. They tended to be Protestant, often supported temperance and abolitionist movements, and worked in entrepreneurial, professional, and farming pursuits. During the nineteenth century, Yankees migrated westward establishing small communities and farms as they went. A rapid rise in population and a growing economy encouraged many to leave the New England states and New York for Wisconsin during the 1830s as land in the territory became available. The end of the Black Hawk War in 1833 signaled the beginning of steady immigration to Wisconsin. By 1850, two-thirds of the state’s population originated in New England. After the end of the Civil War, when wheat prices plummeted, many of these initial settlers moved further west, selling their land to immigrant Germans. Established wealth and social dominance, mixed with an emphasis on education and entrepreneurship meant that Yankees remained influential in social and political matters in the State of Wisconsin well into the twentieth century despite their numerically smaller numbers.⁴⁷

In Kenosha County, many of the first settlers were Yankees who had moved to the area from in the 1830s and 1840s. Southport, the first name of the City of Kenosha, was established by Yankees. They settled across the rural parts of the county and belonged to Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and occasionally Episcopalian denominations. Like elsewhere in the state, the Yankees of Kenosha County filled the early professional classes as businessmen, doctors, lawyers, soldiers, and preachers. Yankees remained the largest group in Kenosha County in the 1850s, though many moved away, especially after the wheat failures of the 1860s.⁴⁸

Welsh

Immigration to the United States from Wales was uncommon after the eighteenth century; however, there were a number of concentrated Welsh settlements in Wisconsin. Welsh immigrants were easily identifiable because of their language and a conscious effort on their part to develop insular agricultural enclaves; however, their British background, familiarity with the

English language, Protestantism, and relative wealth made their inclusion into American society comparatively seamless.⁴⁹

Welsh immigrants to Wisconsin concentrated in the southern part of the state where they mostly pursued homestead farming and mining in the mid-nineteenth century. Cultural cohesion and religious piety led to insular settlements at first, but the group had mostly integrated and dispersed by the late nineteenth century. Welsh settlements in Kenosha County were concentrated in the towns of Somers, Paris, and Brighton, where they established early farms during the 1830s and 1840s. Over a thousand Welsh immigrants settled along the Green Bay Road in both Kenosha and Racine County during this period.⁵⁰

Agriculture

Introduction

Similar to the rest of Wisconsin, farming was historically the primary occupation of rural residents of Kenosha County. There have been three distinct eras in the history of agriculture in the state: the shift from subsistence farming to the commercial cultivation of wheat occurring during the mid-nineteenth century, the shift to raising livestock, and then the dominance and growth of dairy farming. By the early twentieth century, the number of farms and farm population of Kenosha County began to decrease. However, they were still above the state average. This decline has been attributed to the increase in military service during World War II and the attraction of urban industrial employment that followed as well as the mechanization of farm operations and other technological advances that resulted in fewer farm workers being needed. Simultaneously, the average farm size has generally increased since the turn of the twentieth century.⁵¹

However, during the past several decades, rural farmsteads have changed dramatically. Most are no longer in operation as commercial farms. Those that remain in operation have faced considerable loss of historic integrity due to inappropriate additions and remodeling. Many historic agricultural buildings have been replaced with modern pole buildings. Many modern dairy facilities are not even barns, rather large open post-and-roof structures with removable coverings for seasonal weather.⁵²

Today, most historic farmsteads are used solely as residential properties. Some property owners use the agricultural buildings for hobby farming, raising animals for personal use, or horse barns; many are not in use at all. Many buildings are in poor condition due to neglected maintenance. Farmhouses have similarly been subjected to additions and remodeling that have largely eliminated architectural integrity. New windows, doors, porches, siding, and additions of inappropriate scale are common, even on farmhouses that are well maintained. However, this survey has uncovered farmsteads and farmhouses that maintain their architectural integrity. For more information on agricultural building types identified in the survey, refer to the Architecture Chapter.⁵³

Wheat Cultivation

As new settlers arrived in Kenosha County during the mid-1830s, they viewed its prairies, oak savannahs, and fertile marshes as ideal farmland where one could make money growing wheat,

the leading cash crop of the mid-nineteenth century, as it was easy to grow with little capital. Many of Wisconsin's early wheat farms were established by Yankee settlers.⁵⁴

By the mid-nineteenth century, Wisconsin became a leading wheat-producing state; and in 1865, Kenosha County contained just over 18,000 acres of land engaged in wheat production. However, due to pests and the depletion of soil nutrients, wheat became increasingly less profitable after the Civil War. The decline in wheat cultivation began in the southeastern portion of the state and moved westward. By the 1870s, many Yankee farmers moved to new farms and virgin soils farther north and west in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. Those that remained were joined by an influx of German immigrant farmers, who brought with them the knowledge of crop rotation, diversified farming, and soil enrichment.⁵⁵

Dairy Production

Most farms maintained a few dairy cows during the mid-nineteenth century to provide milk that could be made into cheese and butter for their own personal consumption. However, these cows were generally poorly kept and often only gave milk in warm weather. By the 1870s, farmers sought the next stable cash crop after the demise of the wheat and hops crazes of the mid-nineteenth century. Dairy farming proved to be it, as progressive farmers realized that the sale of milk to cheese and butter factories could provide a steady income and would not require the making of these products on the farm themselves. Wisconsin was also well suited for the growing of feed crops that could sustain dairy cows for longer periods of time.⁵⁶

The University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture was instrumental in the late eighteenth century in technological innovations and promoting dairying in the state. Farmers embraced dairying and converted many existing barns into dairy barns. New dairy barns were constructed on almost every farmstead, along with structures related to dairy farming such as silos and corn cribs. This transition to dairy farming greatly affected the physical appearance of rural Wisconsin.⁵⁷



*Charles and Elina Peterson Dairy Barn, 1930
10400 400th Avenue*

By the early twentieth century, Kenosha County was a focal point in the expanding dairy farming industry. Almost all farms in the county were dairy farms, selling their milk to creameries and cheese factories which became increasingly industrialized. In 1900, there were over 2,000 farms in the county, a number that was stable through the 1930s. However, with growing opportunities in nearby cities after World War II, the number of farms slowly began to decrease along with the rate of continuing family farms. By 1964, there were less than 1,000 farms in the county.⁵⁸

By 1975, the typical family farm operated with a herd of less than 50 dairy cows. However, due to low milk prices and increasing competition from other states, especially California, small

farms discontinued dairy farming by the hundreds. By 2002, less than 100 dairy farms existed in Kenosha County. By 2007, 90 percent of the county's dairy farms in 1964 ceased operations. Today, family farms still exist; however, they are operated as corporations involving several family members. These remaining farms have become highly industrialized with most farms milking hundreds of cows and purchasing their feed from farmers who specialize in the growing of feed crops. Others of these "mega-farms" cultivate thousands of acres of feed crops to feed up to 1,000 or more cows which they milk in shifts 24-hours per day.⁵⁹

William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead

The Kemen Farmstead, located at 21810 31st Street in the Town of Brighton, was established by the Kemen family, German immigrants, by the late 1870s and likely earlier. By 1906, ownership of the dairy farm passed to William Kemen, who owned 80 acres and constructed a number of extant farm buildings. In 1912, Kemen constructed a large brick Queen Anne style house on the property. During the 1960s, the Kemen family constructed a small dairying building to the west of the farm property.⁶⁰ The William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead, consisting of nine agricultural buildings, is significant under Criterion C: Architecture as a farmstead. The period of significance for the property would extend from 1912 to circa 1950.



*William and Catherine Kemen House, 1912
21810 31st Street*

Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead

The Wehmhoff Farmstead, located at 3314 State Highway 83 in the Town of Wheatland, was established by the Wehmhoff family, German immigrants, by 1861. By 1903, ownership of the farm passed to Henry Wehmhoff, who had increased the scale of the farm to 160 acres and constructed a number of extant farm buildings. In 1915, Wehmhoff constructed a large concrete Dutch Colonial Revival style house on the property. Henry Wehmhoff studied agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, Madison before taking over operating the farm, which raised and bred shorthorn cattle, draft horses, and sheep. Henry Wehmhoff owned the property until at least 1924.⁶¹ The Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead, consisting of twelve agricultural buildings, is significant under Criterion C: Architecture as a farmstead. The period of significance for the property would extend from 1915 to circa 1950.



*Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff House, 1915
3314 STH 83*

Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead

The Davis Farmstead, located at 4009 200th Avenue in the Town of Paris, was established by the Davis family, Welsh immigrants, by the early 1840s. Richard and Elizabeth Davis immigrated to Wisconsin in 1841 and established a farm on 40 acres the same year. In 1854, Davis constructed a small Greek Revival House on the property. It is likely that the majority of other farm buildings on the farmstead were constructed after this time. By the time of Richard Davis' death in 1883, the farm had grown to 283 acres, and the property was inherited by his son Lewis. By the late nineteenth century, the property had become a large dairy farm, producing butter and cheese products for direct daily shipments to the City of Kenosha and later Chicago. The Davis family owned the property until at least the late 1920s, when it was known as the Oak Ridge Home Farm.⁶² The Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead, consisting of fifteen agricultural buildings, is significant under Criterion C: Architecture as a farmstead. The period of significance for the property would extend from 1854 to circa 1930.



*Richard and Elizabeth Davis House, 1854
4009 200th Avenue*

Historic Resources Associated with Agriculture Included in the Survey

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	21810 31st Street	William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead	1912	Eligible
Brighton	22200 31st Street	Kemen Dairy	1968	Surveyed
Brighton	27624 52nd Street	John F. Hartnell Basement Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Brighton	909 248th Avenue	Nicholas J. Webber Basement Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Brighton	1081 288th Avenue	Michael and Mary Ward Bank Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Paris	5101 152nd Avenue	Joseph and Nina Steinbach Dairy Barn	1930	Surveyed
Paris	2503 176th Avenue	Joseph H. & Anna Stollenwerk Octagonal Barn	1901	Eligible
Paris	807 200th Avenue	John D. and Mary Goldsworthy Basement Barn	1865	Surveyed
Paris	1008 200th Avenue	Lewis C. and Margaret Williams Dairy Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Paris	2002 200th Avenue	Matthew and Eva Thom House	1883	Eligible
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead	1854	Eligible
Randall	10400 400th Avenue	Charles and Elina Peterson Dairy Barn	1930	Eligible
Somers	8311 38th Street	August and Frederica Gentz Basement Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Wheatland	3900 Dyer Lake Road	Kohler Farm Octagonal Corn Crib	<1937	Surveyed
Wheatland	32805 Geneva Road	H. Toelle Bank Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead	1915	Eligible
Wheatland	3500 348th Avenue	Joseph and Elizabeth Vos Dairy Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Wheatland	7213 352nd Avenue	G. Overcamp Bank Barn	<1937	Surveyed

Architecture

Introduction

Architecture in Wisconsin has mirrored the trends and fashions that were evident in the rest of the United States. Kenosha County's historic architecture stock is no different; however, the type of construction seen in rural areas is typically quite different from that in urban areas, generally with less detailed examples of high styles. Beginning with the Greek Revival style, most major architectural styles and forms of the nineteenth and twentieth century are seen in the unincorporated communities of Kenosha County. This chapter includes a brief description of the major architectural styles, vernacular building forms, and agricultural building types evident in the county followed by representative examples of that particular style which were included in the survey. A discussion of the prevalent building materials is also included with representative examples of buildings constructed of those materials. Lastly, a brief history of many of the architects, engineers, and contractors who worked in the area is included along with listings of buildings which were included in the survey that are associated with those persons or firms.

Architectural Styles

Romantic / Picturesque Styles (1820-1880)

Throughout most of the nineteenth century, several eclectic architectural fashions took shape, unlike the previous Colonial era when a style based solely on classical Greek and Roman precedents dominated American architecture. The impetus of this movement was the 1842 publication of the first American pattern book of house styles to have full-façade drawings, *Cottage Residences* by Andrew Jackson Downing. For the first time, builders and their clients had distinct options. As the architectural profession was yet to be formalized in the United States, architects at this time were almost all self-trained. Many eventually wrote and published pattern books. These publications were the primary source for carpenters to increase knowledge to become a designer or architect.⁶³

It was during this era that Kenosha County was first settled and many of its communities were established. Unfortunately, most of the buildings from this era no longer exist. Almost all that remain have been heavily altered with replacement siding, doors, and windows and unsympathetic additions. Because of their rarity, the examples with the least intrusive alterations were included in the survey.

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was an architectural expression of the increased interest in classical Greek culture at the turn of the nineteenth century due to contemporaneous archeological investigations emphasizing Greece as the “Mother of Rome,” American sympathy to the Greek War of Independence during the 1820s, and diminished British influence after the War of 1812. The style largely originated as a style for public buildings and grew to be the dominant architectural style in the country by the mid-nineteenth century, spread by booming westward settlement and the proliferation of carpenter’s guides and pattern books promoting the style. As architecture was not yet an organized profession in the state at this time, these published resources were vital to the local carpenters and builders who made Greek Revival the first national style to have a wide impact on buildings in Wisconsin, where it was popular from 1840 to 1870. The style was generally not an exact copy of historic precedents, but rather a reinterpretation that resulted in a completely American architectural style that was easily adapted to local building variations. Wisconsin developed a brick, fieldstone, and quarried rock masonry tradition in the style in contrast to wood-framed, clapboard-clad versions more common in other regions. Greek Revival buildings typically have a low-pitched hipped or gabled roof form and cornice line emphasized by a wide band of trim representing a classical entablature. The style is characterized by adaptation of the classic Greek temple front as a full-width or entry porch with a triangular shaped, low-sloped pediment roof supported by a symmetrical arrangement of columns, which may be of the classical Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian order. In simpler designs, the columns are translated into fluted pilaster corner boards, and the gabled roofline has returned eaves. Fenestration is arranged in a regular and symmetrical pattern. In some instances, first-floor windows are tall and topped by a pediment-shaped window head while the second-floor windows or small attic windows are tied into or completely located with the large frieze board. The front entry door may be topped with a transom and flanked by sidelights.⁶⁴



House, 1854
33607 Geneva Place



James and Julia Ashley House, 1861
3606 Dyer Lake Road

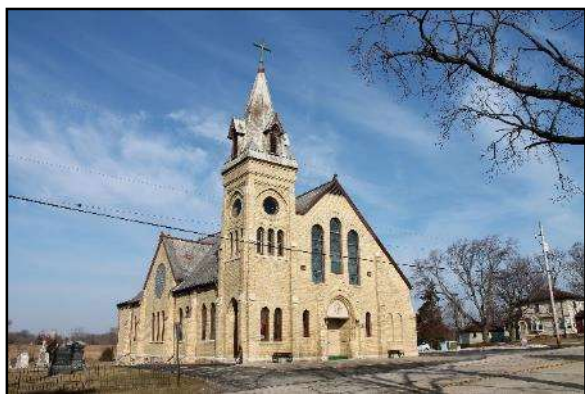
While likely a common architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, only seven examples of Greek Revival style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	25620 52nd Street	Clapp and Sabrina Miner House	1861	Surveyed
Randall	35019 110th Street	Frank B. and Caroline Reynolds House	1855	Surveyed

Wheatland	7213 352nd Avenue	Gerhard and Christina Overcamp House	1856	Surveyed
Wheatland	4308 376th Avenue	Franklin and Barbara Newberry House	1852	Surveyed
Wheatland	3606 Dyer Lake Road	James and Julia Ashley House	1861	Eligible
Wheatland	33607 Geneva Place	House	1854	Surveyed
Wheatland	32805 Geneva Road	H. Toelle House	1866	Surveyed

Gothic Revival

A Picturesque movement inspired by the romantic past began in England during the mid-eighteenth century in reaction to the formal classical architecture that had been fashionable for the previous two centuries. This movement included a revival of medieval Gothic architecture, which was popularized in the United States during the 1830s, especially for picturesque country houses. The Gothic Revival style was popular in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1880 and is characterized by its picturesque form and massing, steeply pitched and most often cross-gabled roof, decorated curvilinear verge boards, and Gothic pointed-arch openings. Windows and wall surface finishes typically extend into gable ends without termination by an eave or trim. Similarly, wall dormers and ornate, shaped chimneys with polygonal decorative chimney pots commonly project above the roofline. One-story porches are common, often supported by flattened Gothic arches. Fenestration is often large and pointed with tracery and colored glass and topped with a window hood; cantilevered oriel and one-story bay windows are common. The style was constructed in both wood and masonry. However, wood frame “Carpenter Gothic” examples predominated, often clad with horizontal clapboards or vertical board-and-batten siding that contributed to the style’s accentuated verticality. In its masonry form, the style was also a common religious style, often with a basilican plan with a steeple at the entrance and characterized by buttresses, battlements, pinnacles, and towers.⁶⁵



*St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, 1883
1704 240th Avenue*



*St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1888
39506 60th Street*

A rare architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, two examples of Gothic Revival style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church	1883	Contributing ^A
Wheatland	39506 60th Street	St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church	1888	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex

Italianate

The Picturesque movement also included new interpretations of less formal architecture of Italian villas, farmhouses, and townhouses. The Italianate style was popular in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1880, the predominant American residential style of its time and especially popular in expanding Midwest towns and cities. Houses are square or rectangular in plan, cubic in mass, and most often two or three stories in height. A common residential variant is L-shaped in plan wrapped around a square three-story tower. The style's most characteristic residential element is a low sloped hipped roof with wide soffits that is seemingly supported by a series of decorative, oversized single or paired wooden brackets commonly placed on a deep frieze board that itself may be elaborated with panels or molding. The hipped roof is commonly topped with a cupola. The fenestration arrangement is regular and balanced with tall, thin, and often arched or curved windows that are topped with decorative window heads or hood moldings. Masonry examples may feature a pronounced string course and rusticated quoins. Italianate houses are often adorned with a decorative porch that is supported by thin wooden columns and decorative brackets. Italianate commercial buildings most typically reference the style's bracketed cornice, often rising above a flat or shed roof and decorative window hoods.⁶⁶



Leonard and Lucy Thelan House, 1863
4505 18th Street



Matthew and Eva Thom House, 1883
2002 200th Avenue



Michael and Mary Ward House, 1898
1081 288th Avenue



William C. and Louisa Toelle House, 1881
6901 317th Avenue



John P. and Mary Runkel House, 1878
33301 Geneva Road



W. Bartling House, 1856
33807 Geneva Road

A common architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, 13 examples of Italianate style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	909 248th Avenue	Nicholas J. Webber House	1879	Surveyed
Brighton	1081 288th Avenue	Michael and Mary Ward House	1898	Surveyed
Brighton	27624 52nd Street	John F. and Elisa Hartnell House	1861	Surveyed
Brighton	26424 60th Street	William V. and Harriet Cull House	1862	Surveyed
Paris	2002 200th Avenue	Matthew and Eva Thom House	1883	Eligible
Paris	16600 60th Street	J. P. Bishop House	1841	Surveyed
Somers	4505 18th Street	Leonard and Lucy Thelan House	1863	Surveyed
Somers	2529 47th Avenue	Henry F. and Lavinia Jordan House	1860	Surveyed
Wheatland	6901 317th Avenue	William C. and Louisa Toelle House	1881	Surveyed
Wheatland	4001 328th Avenue	J. D. Lach House	1874	Surveyed
Wheatland	4700 368th Avenue	J. Geiger House	1860	Surveyed
Wheatland	33301 Geneva Road	John P. and Mary Runkel House	1878	Eligible
Wheatland	33807 Geneva Road	W. Bartling House	1856	Surveyed

Romanesque Revival

During the early to mid-nineteenth century Picturesque movement, classical Roman architectural forms were still occasionally used, primarily for public, commercial, and religious buildings. The Romanesque Revival style was popular in Wisconsin from 1855 to 1910. These buildings tend to be very heavy, monolithic, and massive in their appearance, generally constructed of monochromatic brick or stone masonry. The style is characterized by the repetition of round arches, in the form of round-arched windows, entrances, and corbel tables along the eaves and belt or string courses. Towers of differing heights with varying roofs or parapets were commonly used to achieve an asymmetrical massing; however, symmetrical examples are also common. Buttresses are occasionally present. In the later years of this period, polychromatic finishes appeared in a more Victorian Romanesque style that used different colored and textured stone, brick, or terra cotta tiles to highlight decorative elements such as window trim, arches, quoins, and belt courses. Short, polished stone columns supporting round arches as well as foliated forms, grotesques, and arabesque decorations are common in later examples.⁶⁷



St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, 1912
1491 172nd Avenue



St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, 1907
6307 344th Avenue

A rare architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, three examples of Romanesque Revival style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	1491 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Catholic Church	1912	Contributing ^A
Wheatland	6307 344th Avenue	St. Alphonsus Catholic Church	1907	Contributing ^B
Wheatland	6307 344th Avenue	St. Alphonsus Catholic School	1916	Contributing ^B

^A Contributing to the proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex

^B Contributing to the proposed St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex

Victorian Styles (1860-1900)

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, dramatic changes in American architecture and construction began in tandem with rapid industrialization and growth of the railroads. The most notable change was the advent of balloon framing, the first method of constructing buildings from light, two-inch boards held together by wire nails, which replaced heavy-timber framing as the most common construction method. Due to this advancement, buildings could be more easily and affordably constructed with complex ground plans and massing. Also, for the first time in history, building components such as doors, windows, roofing, siding, and decorative detailing were able to be mass produced and shipped across the country. Styles of the Victorian era clearly reflect these changes in their extensive use of complex shapes and elaborate detailing, features previously limited to only the most expensive houses. Simultaneously, large strides were made in the areas of design education and discourse. The first formal architectural education programs were established in the United States during this time and were located throughout the country by the end of the century. Also, the scale of distribution of architectural design publications and journals increased, which included larger illustrations, smaller-scaled architectural details, and features on American Colonial and European architectural history. While most Victorian styles were based on medieval precedents, intentions were less on precise historical copying and included an eclectic mix of details. This experimentation would lead to the first truly modern styles at the turn of the twentieth century.⁶⁸

Unfortunately, many buildings from this era in Kenosha County's history no longer exist; most of those that remain have been heavily altered with replacement siding, doors, and windows and

unsympathetic additions. Because of their relative rarity, the examples with the least intrusive alterations were included in the survey.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was popularized during the late nineteenth century by a group of English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The name of the style is rather a misnomer, as it was based on the late medieval architecture of the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras rather than the formal Renaissance architecture of Queen Anne's reign. The initial British versions of the style relied heavily on half-timbering and patterned masonry while a distinctly American interpretation grew around delicate spindle work and classical style ornamentation. The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1910 and is characterized by its asymmetrical plan and massing and lavish surface decoration. Architectural elements that lend to the varied massing include polygonal towers and turrets, tall chimneys, large wrap-around porches, bays, and other projecting elements. Steeply sloped roofs with multiple gables and hips are typical. Wall surfaces tend to be adorned with wood clapboards, scalloped fish scale shingles, stone, brick, as well as other ornamental details. The fenestration is often irregular and may include a border of colored glazing in the upper sash of a double hung window.⁶⁹

Ornamentation and decorative detailing can be ascribed to four basic subtypes. "Spindle work" examples of the style predominate and feature delicate turned wooden porch posts and gingerbread or Eastlake ornamentation, most commonly at the porch balustrade, as a frieze or valance suspended from the porch ceiling, in the gable ends, and under wall overhangs at cut-away bay windows. Lacy spandrels, knob-like beads, and incised detailing are common decorative elements. "Free Classic" examples of the style are common and feature classical columns as porch supports, either full height or raised on a pedestal and commonly grouped together in units of two or three, as well as Palladian windows, cornice-line dentils, swags and garlands, and other classical details. "Half-Timbered" examples are rare and, like the British origins of the style, feature half-timbering in gables and on upper story walls, heavy turned porch posts and spandrels, and groupings of three or more windows. Also rare are "Patterned Masonry" examples with masonry walls accented by patterned brick, stone, or terra cotta detailing and little wood ornamentation. Gable ends and dormers are sometimes parapeted and shaped.⁷⁰



William and Catherine Kemen House, 1912
21810 31st Street



J. Meyers House, 1893
39706 60th Street



House, 1902
34308 Bassett Road



Benjamin Lentz House, 1904
34630 Bassett Road

An uncommon architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, five examples of Queen Anne style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	21810 31st Street	William and Catherine Kemen House	1912	Contributing ^A
Randall	8717 406th Avenue	House	c.1900	Surveyed
Randall	34308 Bassett Road	House	1902	Surveyed
Randall	34630 Bassett Road	Benjamin Lenz House	1904	Surveyed
Wheatland	39706 60th Street	J. Meyers House	1893	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead

Eclectic / Period Revival Styles (1880-1940)

Unlike the free stylistic mixtures of the preceding Victorian era, the turn of the twentieth century saw a new movement of eclecticism come to dominance that stressed relatively pure copying of traditional architecture across the full spectrum of Western architectural history – particularly Classical Greek and Roman as well as their Italian and French Renaissance interpretations, English and French medieval, and architecture from the early British and Spanish colonies. While beginning quietly in the last decades of the nineteenth century with European-trained architects, the trend gained momentum with the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893 which stressed historically accurate architecture. This period of historicism was only briefly interrupted by the first wave of American modern architecture in the American Craftsman and Prairie styles. During this time, from about 1900 to 1920, Eclectic styles were still popular but often incorporated aspects of those early modern styles, prominently broad roof overhangs, exposed roof rafters, front porches, and grouped windows. However, popular taste shifted back to the traditional revival styles after World War I, undoubtedly due to the millions of American soldiers returning from the war in Europe where they became familiar with the authentic precedents of these historic styles. While some architects of the time designed creative interpretations of the style, photographs of historic architecture were widely available to designers and their clients through a large number of architectural journals and illustrated books which allowed for a high degree of historical accuracy. Additionally, by the early 1920s, the technology of cladding buildings with a thin brick or stone veneer was perfected which revolutionized the design of small homes with the new affordability of masonry exteriors. It had been previously difficult to

closely copy European styles, which were most often built of solid masonry and decorated with stone or brickwork patterns. Although the Great Depression led to a simplification of houses with less architectural detail, the Period Revival styles remained the most dominant architectural styles until the end of World War II.⁷¹

Colonial Revival

After the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, the last two decades of the nineteenth century saw a resurgence of interest in the American colonial architecture of the Atlantic seaboard, generally the Georgian and Federal architectural styles as well as the secondary influence of post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial traditions. The restoration and recreation of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia during the early twentieth century renewed interest in the style. While the earliest examples of the Colonial Revival style tended to be free interpretations with details inspired by colonial precedents, the turn of the twentieth century saw tastes shift towards carefully researched copies with more correct proportions and details. The Colonial Revival style was popular from 1880 through the 1960s, largely but not exclusively as a residential style. Houses are generally rectangular in plan, typically two stories in height, and covered by a moderately pitched gabled roof. Examples characteristically feature a symmetrical façade with windows balanced on both sides of a central front door commonly with fanlight and sidelights and accentuated with either a decorative crown, pediment, or entry porch supported by simple pilasters or slender columns. Windows are generally double-hung sashes with multi-pane glazing in just the top or both sashes; windows are often in adjacent pairs. Other common elements include roof dormers, denticulated cornices, and shutters. Exterior cladding may include clapboards, brick, stone, or a combination of masonry on the first floor with clapboard siding above.⁷²

The inherent simplicity and regularity of the style lent itself well to standardization, which allowed for the style's continued popularity through the changing building practices brought on by the Great Depression and World War II as well through postwar changes in taste and architectural fashion. Later examples are occasionally asymmetrical L-shaped forms, to accommodate a breezeway and semi-attached garage, or most often shallower pitched side-gabled forms with simplified door surrounds, cornices, and other details, if present, that merely suggest their colonial precedents rather than closely mirroring them. There has hardly been a gap in time when Colonial inspired buildings were not being built somewhere in the country since the inception of the style in the 1880s. A dramatic drop in popularity during the late 1950s and 1960s marked the beginning of a transition from these simplified interpretations of the style to a renewed interest in architectural accuracy and Colonial-inspired buildings of the subsequent "New Traditional" era that continues to this day.⁷³



Stanley G. Harris House, 1940
4732 152nd Avenue



House, 1931
6110 88th Avenue



House, 1955
39120 88th Street



House, 1941
34612 Geneva Road

A common architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, 11 examples of Colonial Revival style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	531 144th Avenue	Henry and Dorothy Mueller House	1949	Surveyed
Paris	4732 152nd Avenue	Stanley G. Harris House	1940	Surveyed
Paris	3412 176th Avenue	Walter W. and Sarah Meredith House	1919	Surveyed
Randall	9652 402nd Avenue	House	1958	Surveyed
Randall	39120 88th Street	House	1955	Surveyed
Randall	34530 Bassett Road	Randall Town Hall	1938	Surveyed
Randall	8904 Lake Park Drive	House	1940	Surveyed
Somers	6108 63rd Street	House	1930	Surveyed
Somers	6110 88th Avenue	House	1931	Surveyed
Wheatland	34514 Geneva Road	House	1944	Surveyed
Wheatland	34612 Geneva Road	House	1941	Surveyed

Georgian Revival

Because of their reference to the more formal Georgian and Federal, architecture of some forms of the Colonial Revival style are more specifically referred to as the Georgian Revival style. Popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940, these tend to be larger in scale and more richly finished than typical Colonial Revival buildings. Characteristic of the Georgian Revival style are formal

symmetrical facades, rectangular plans, hipped roofs, and classical embellishments including denticulated cornices, elliptical fanlights, sidelights flanking doorways, Palladian windows, broken pediments, and classical columns. Largely a residential style, the Georgian Revival style was also popular for churches during the early twentieth century, especially with Protestant congregations. Churches of this style exhibit the characteristic symmetry and classical detailing, as well as a prominent steeple.⁷⁴



John C. and Mary Holmes House, 1945
103 248th Avenue

A rare architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, one example of a Georgian Revival style building was included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	103 248th Avenue	John C. and Mary Holmes House	1945	Surveyed

Dutch Colonial Revival

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a somewhat less formal version of the Colonial Revival or Georgian Revival styles and was popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940. Despite its name, very few examples of the style closely follow early Dutch Colonial architecture as precedent. The style is characterized by a gambrel roof, occasionally ending with deep, flared eaves, which are much more influenced by the typical gambrel roofs of the Shingle style. Clapboards, shingles, brick, and stone are materials commonly used in combination on the exteriors. The symmetry of the style is often offset by a small wing on either of the gable ends. The style was especially popular for small-scale suburban residences in the early twentieth century.⁷⁵



Henry Wehmhoff House, 1915
3314 STH 83

A rare architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, one example of a Dutch Colonial Revival style building was included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff House	1915	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing to the proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead

Tudor Revival

The turn of the twentieth century saw a rise in interest of Medieval and early Renaissance English residential architecture which became known as the Tudor Revival style, representing a broad range of precedent building traditions from small folk cottages to grand manors. Popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940, the style is typified by a steeply pitched roof dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, a feature atypical of many English prototypes yet the most universally present dominate feature of American examples. Irregular plan and asymmetrical massing are typical. Other characteristic elements include tall, narrow, and multi-paned windows in multiple groups, oriel windows, one- or two-story semi-hexagonal bay windows, round or flattened “Tudor” arches, overhanging gables and second stories, decorative strapwork, wide, ornamental verge boards, and massive chimneys commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots. Exterior wall materials are typically a combination of brick, stone, clapboard, wood shingles, and stucco, often with informal patterned stone or brickwork accents. Therefore, the style exploded in popularity during the 1920s, when the development of masonry veneer methods allowed the style’s characteristic masonry exterior to become affordable on even the most modest of residences. A hallmark of the style is decorative half-timbering, generally on the second floor or gable ends, infilled with stucco or brick. Porches under the main roof, often to the side, and arcaded wing walls are common. Rare examples attempt to mimic the picturesque thatch roofs of rural England by rolling roofing materials around the building’s eaves and rakes.⁷⁶

The earliest examples of the style tended to be formal, architect-designed landmark houses that closely copied detailing from the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. This variation is therefore often referred to by the contracted name Jacobethan. Examples are generally of stone masonry

or brick with stone detailing. They characteristically feature raised parapet walls on the principal gables, often in shaped Flemish gables. Flat-roofed towers and bays with battlements or castellated parapets, and Gothic or Renaissance-inspired elaborate detailing are common; half-timbering is rare on these Jacobethan examples of the Tudor Revival style.⁷⁷



*House, 1954
40509 101st Street*



*Norman Kraft House, 1935
40608 102nd Place*



*House, 1927
40429 103rd Street*



*House, 1926
40520 104th Street*



*Albert A. and Anna Falk House, 1938
6733 38th Street*



*House, 1948
10204 404th Avenue*

A common architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, 13 examples of Tudor Revival style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Randall	40423 101st Street	House	1954	Surveyed
Randall	40509 101st Street	House	1954	Surveyed
Randall	40519 101st Street	House	1934	Surveyed
Randall	40608 102nd Place	Norman Kraft House	1935	Surveyed
Randall	40512 102nd Street	House	1934	Surveyed
Randall	40513 102nd Street	House	1925	Surveyed
Randall	40429 103rd Street	House	1927	Surveyed
Randall	40520 104th Street	House	1926	Eligible
Randall	10204 404th Avenue	House	1948	Surveyed
Randall	10338 405th Avenue	Edward and Charlotte O'Brien House	1930	Surveyed
Randall	39412 Bloomfield Road	Arthur Reed House	1928	Surveyed
Somers	6733 38th Street	Albert A. and Anna Falk House	1938	Surveyed
Somers	2921 Green Bay Road	Barnett Drew House	1925	Surveyed

Spanish Colonial Revival

While the earliest Period Revival buildings based on Hispanic precedents reflected the simple Spanish missions of the southwestern United States, the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego introduced to this country the more elaborate Spanish influenced architecture found in Latin American countries. This exposition inspired architects to look directly to the architecture of Spain for precedent. Concurrently, architects wishing to study in Europe began concentrating on Spain while much of the continent was involved in World War I. There they found a diverse range of architecture, from highly decorative detailing to vernacular dwellings whose simplicity emphasized their massing rather than ornamentation. While most popular from 1915 to 1940 in southwestern states and Florida, the Spanish Colonial Revival style was rarely used in Wisconsin. The style is characterized by asymmetrical facades, stucco wall surfaces, and low-pitched gabled and hipped roofs with little or no eave overhang. Roofs are characteristically covered with half-cylinder Mission tiles or S-shaped Spanish tiles. Examples typically feature round arches above doors, beneath porch roofs, and at least one principal focal window, which is commonly triple-arched or parabolic in shape and is commonly filled with stained glass. Other common details include wrought iron balconies and porch railings, cantilevered balconies, dramatically carved doors emphasized by adjacent spiral columns, pilasters, carved stonework, patterned tiles, and other decorative details of Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic, or Renaissance influence. Some examples of the style can have a very rustic demeanor and include mission-style elements such as less elaborate heavy wood entrance doors, vigas, wood or iron grillwork, and shaped gables. Round or square towers, arcaded walkways usually leading to a rear garden, walled entry courtyards, and fountains are also common.⁷⁸



House, 1934
40415 101st Street



James and Sena Sorenson House, 1926
7201 60th Street

A rare architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, two examples of Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Randall	40415 101st Street	House	1934	Surveyed
Somers	7201 60th Street	James and Sena Sorenson House	1926	Eligible

Chalet

The Swiss Chalet style was derived from the vernacular architecture of the Swiss Alps. It was first popular during the mid-nineteenth century Exotic Revival era and experienced a brief period of limited renewed popularity in the early twentieth century. The style is characterized by its low-pitched front-gabled roofs with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Examples of the style are typically one-and-one-half or two-and-one-half stories in height. Characteristic elements also include colorfully painted exteriors, window shutters, second story porches or balconies with flat cut-out patterned wood balustrades, decorative bargeboards, patterned stickwork or half-timbers on exterior walls, and other decorative woodwork. Popular during the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, this eclectic style is often used in pastoral resorts across North America, especially in places populated by people of Scandinavian descent.⁷⁹



C. Yandre House, 1981
4912 Washington Road



House, 1930
9026 390th Court

A rare architectural style in Kenosha County, and Wisconsin in general, during its time, three examples of Swiss Chalet style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Randall	9026 390th Court	House	1930	Surveyed
Randall	8837 406th Avenue	House	1959	Surveyed
Somers	4910 Washington Road	C. Yandre House	1981	Surveyed

Early Modern Styles / Early 20th Century American Movements (1900-1950)

The first wave of American architecture that was not based on historic precedent occurred at the turn of the twentieth century and was led by Frank Lloyd Wright's pioneering of the Prairie Style and the American Craftsman interpretation of the English Arts and Crafts movement. Early modern styles incorporated new concepts of free-flowing interior spaces, new spatial effects, and a new vocabulary of ornament that did not mimic historic forms. Eventually, more futuristic modern styles developed in the Art Deco and Art Moderne movements, still retaining some ornamentation.⁸⁰

Prairie

One of the few indigenous American styles, the Prairie style as influenced by the architecture of the Chicago-based architects known as the Prairie School, of which Frank Lloyd Wright was the acknowledged master. The Prairie style was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1925. It is primarily a residential style which emphasizes horizontality, evident in its characteristic low-sloped and generally hipped roofs with wide overhanging and typically boxed eaves, horizontal banding of casement windows, horizontal trim, and accent materials used for cornices, porch caps, and belt courses. These buildings are typically two-stories with one-story wings, porches, and porte-cocheres and may be clad in brick with stone trim or stucco with dark wood trim. The style's horizontality is often achieved through the exterior cladding materials through the use of recessed horizontal mortar joints. Massive square or rectangular masonry piers and porch supports are a hallmark element, often in wood on more vernacular examples. Large, low chimneys or hearths are common that seemingly anchor the building to the ground.⁸¹



*House, 1938
9510 402nd Avenue*

A rare architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, one example of a Prairie-style building was included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Randall	9510 402nd Avenue	House	1938	Surveyed

American Foursquare

The American Foursquare style, popularized by mail-order catalogs and speculative builders, was a popular domestic architectural style in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1930. Part of a larger movement toward a simplified and rectilinear residential architecture that was heavily influenced by the Prairie style, the style is primarily distinguished by its broad proportions, boxy massing, and lack of overt stylistic references. A typical house is two stories in height, with a hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, and a central dormer. Brick, stone, stucco, concrete block, clapboards, and shingles are the most commonly used exterior surface materials, often in combination articulated by floor. The simple exterior reflects the straightforward interior plan of the Foursquare, typically featuring four large rooms on each floor and a corner entry hall and stairwell. A one-story porch across the front façade often features Tuscan columns and a filled-in or balustrade railing. Examples are occasionally embellished by Period Revival, Craftsman, or Prairie style details.⁸²



House, 1909
2713 200th Avenue



J. D. and Loretta Fowler House, 1922
4901 240th Avenue



J. P. Quick House, 1906
4704 328th Avenue



St. John the Baptist Rectory, 1912
1501 172nd Avenue

While likely a common architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, only nine examples of American Foursquare style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Rectory	1906	Surveyed
Brighton	4901 240th Avenue	J. D. and Loretta Fowler House	1922	Surveyed
Brighton	22510 45th Street	William and Laura Bohn House	1908	Surveyed
Paris	1710 120th Avenue	Theodore and Maggie Frederick Sr. House	1900	Surveyed
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Rectory	1912	Contributing ^A
Paris	2713 200th Avenue	House	1909	Surveyed
Somers	2233 47th Avenue	George F. and Mary Jordan House	1897	Surveyed
Wheatland	3310 328th Avenue	Frank Scheirman House	1916	Surveyed
Wheatland	4704 328th Avenue	J. P. Quick House	1906	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex

Bungalow

Influenced by the small Craftsman style houses of California that were given extensive publicity in architectural plan books and lifestyle magazines, small Bungalow style houses became the most popular and fashionable modest houses in the United States during the early twentieth century. From 1910 to 1940, the Bungalow was a very popular residential style in Wisconsin. The style is primarily characterized by its plan rather than its aesthetics. While there are many variants, Bungalows are typically one or one-and-one-half stories in height with simple horizontal lines, wide projecting roofs, one or two large porches, and plain woodwork. The upper level in two stories examples is generally subdued visually to give the house a one-story look. Roofs can be gabled or hipped and commonly have decorative, exposed rafter tails. Other characteristic features include a dominant fireplace and chimney, exposed and exaggerated structural elements, and massive piers or porch supports. Buildings of this style are clad in natural materials such as wood clapboards or shingles, brick, stone, stucco, or a combination thereof. The exterior design is commonly adapted to many different stylistic interpretations and can be seen with Colonial, Craftsman, Tudor, Japanese, and Spanish influences.⁸³



Christian and Amelia Mertz House, 1928
3304 27th Street



House, 1935
7544 335th Avenue



Richard Lorenz House, 1928
7552 336th Avenue



House, 1932
7561 336th Avenue



House, 1915
40002 85th Street



John and Louisa Kerkhoff House, 1916
33423 Bassett Road

A common architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, 19 examples of Bungalow style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	1501 200th Avenue	Charles and Edward Gunter Service Station	1929	Surveyed
Paris	12508 Burlington Road	Nick and Mary Gratz House	1928	Surveyed
Paris	13512 Burlington Road	William E. and Alice Heidersdorf House	1921	Surveyed
Paris	15404 Burlington Road	Morris W. and Catherine Holloway House	1921	Surveyed
Randall	39105 87th Place	House	1934	Surveyed
Randall	33423 Bassett Road	John and Louisa Kerkhoff House	1916	Surveyed
Randall	39320 Bloomfield Road	Charles Kruse House	1924	Surveyed
Somers	3304 27th Street	Christian and Amelia Mertz House	1928	Surveyed
Wheatland	7718 328th Avenue	House	1931	Surveyed
Wheatland	7544 335th Avenue	House	1935	Surveyed
Wheatland	7569 335th Avenue	House	1935	Surveyed
Wheatland	8042 335th Avenue	House	1933	Surveyed
Wheatland	7552 336th Avenue	Richard Lorenz House	1928	Surveyed
Wheatland	7561 336th Avenue	House	1932	Surveyed
Wheatland	7822 336th Avenue	House	1939	Surveyed
Wheatland	8340 402nd Avenue	House	1938	Surveyed
Wheatland	40002 85th Street	House	1915	Surveyed
Wheatland	32803 Geneva Road	J. Toelle House	1921	Surveyed
Wheatland	7540 Lily Lake Road	House	1930	Surveyed

Rustic

The Rustic style has its formal origins with turn of the twentieth century National Park Service buildings and their conscious effort to respond to the native and wild landscape of the United States. The style, closely related to the Arts and Crafts movement, paralleled and was influenced heavily by the development of the American Craftsman and Bungalow styles as well as WPA-era projects of the 1930s. The style became especially popular for private lake houses, cabins, hotels, resorts, and recreational camps during the 1930s and 1940s. Epitomized by log cabins, the style emphasizes the use of natural materials, especially stone and wood, and exposed structural systems. Generally informal, examples of the style feature both symmetrical and asymmetrical forms covered by a gable or hipped roof.⁸⁴



*House, 1942
40410 102nd Street*



*House, 1940
38914 89th Place*



*Robert May House, 1939
8847 406th Avenue*



*Josephine Rothe House, 1930
40017 85th Street*

A common architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, nine examples of Rustic style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	920 224th Avenue	Camp Friendship Lodge	1978	Surveyed
Paris	2429 200th Avenue	House	1977	Surveyed
Randall	40410 102nd Street	House	1942	Surveyed
Randall	8847 406th Avenue	Robert May House	1939	Surveyed
Randall	38914 89th Place	House	1940	Surveyed

Randall	38926 89th Place	House	1940	Surveyed
Randall	39014 90th Street	House	1968	Surveyed
Wheatland	33225 76th Street	House	1935	Surveyed
Wheatland	40017 85th Street	Josephine Rothe House	1930	Surveyed

Bankers Modern Styles (1935-1975)

While residential architecture was dominated through the first decades of the twentieth century by the eclectic Period Revival styles, the economic necessity for small, affordable houses during the Great Depression and changing architectural fashions after World War II led a major shift toward modern residential styles. New Federal Housing Administration (FHA) policies after World War II that were aimed at helping every returning veteran own their own home exerted a monumental influence on the subsequent, vast construction of single-family suburban neighborhoods across the country. Adverse to financing more dramatic modern architecture for houses, the banks providing FHA-insured loans preferred and promoted more conservative modern styles, primarily Minimal Traditional and Ranch. For this reason, these styles are now commonly referred to as “Bankers” Modern styles. Ranch style houses dominated residential architecture into the 1970s.⁸⁵

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional style was the most successful response to the challenging conditions that affected home construction in the United States when the Great Depression largely shut down the homebuilding industry. The development of small houses was encouraged by the FHA, which was created in 1934 to ensure low-interest, long-term mortgage loans in an effort to stabilize the housing industry. To ensure that home ownership could remain attainable for the majority of Americans, the FHA limited the maximum home sale price it insured so that the average home size and cost remained affordable. The architecture and residential design professions, desperate for work after 1930, enthusiastically embraced the challenge of designing small houses, and the subject soon dominated professional publications and house pattern books. The most influential publications were the FHA’s Principles of Planning Small Houses bulletins, as builders knew that following their guidelines was the best way to ensure construction funds and insured mortgages for home buyers. The imminent threat of World War II and subsequent increase in wartime production caused an unprecedented number of relocated workers to need small, affordable housing. This resulted in the construction of approximately 2.3 million residences across the country between 1940 and 1945. At the war’s end, a similar need arose to house the nation’s 10 million returning servicemen, resulting in an additional 5.1 million residences being constructed by 1949. The majority of homes constructed during this time were Minimal Traditional. Postwar prosperity led to the rise in the popularity of larger, Ranch style homes, which replaced the dominant Minimal Traditional style after 1950.⁸⁶

The Minimal Traditional style, popular from 1935 to 1950, utilized the traditional form of contemporaneous Period Revival styles, particularly Colonial and Tudor Revival. However, it was distinctly modern in its characteristic lack of ornament. The style is typified by its one or one-and-one-half-story height, simple L- and T-shaped plans, low or moderately pitched and most often gabled roofs with shallow eaves. The exterior is typically clad in a single material in

an effort to make the house appear larger. Examples may feature a prominent entry with simple porch or platform steps, bay windows, shutters, or chimney.⁸⁷



*House, 1949
13302 38th Street*



*House, 1948
1353 22nd Avenue*



*G. Schaesffer House, 1938
3601 27th Street*



*House, 1952
21512 31st Street*

A common architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, 12 examples of Minimal Traditional style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	23515 31st Street	House	1948	Surveyed
Paris	21512 31st Street	House	1952	Surveyed
Paris	21513 31st Street	Herman Ritter House	1954	Surveyed
Paris	13302 38th Street	House	1949	Surveyed
Randall	39016 88th Street	House	1958	Surveyed
Somers	1353 22nd Avenue	House	1948	Surveyed
Somers	3601 27th Street	G. Schaesffer House	1938	Surveyed
Somers	7107 38th Street	House	1954	Surveyed
Somers	6322 61st Avenue	House	1947	Surveyed
Somers	5017 Washington Road	House	1934	Surveyed
Wheatland	8310 312th Avenue	House	1950	Surveyed
Wheatland	39500 60th Street	St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage	1956	Surveyed

Ranch

The Ranch style originated in California during the mid-1930s, very loosely based on early Spanish Colonial pitched roof courtyard houses of the American Southwest and was spread across the country by California-based *Sunset Magazine* with its 1946 publication *Western Ranch Houses*. Other residential housing magazines soon joined the trend in promoting the style and the casual family-oriented lifestyle it well suited. They often described the style as “middle of the road modern” and “modern inside, traditional outside.” As the automobile became the principal means of transportation in the country after World War II, the standard narrow urban lot style of development was replaced by a form with wider sprawling lots, and the Ranch style became the dominant architectural style for single-family residences throughout the United States, particularly in large suburban tract developments.⁸⁸

Ranches, popular from 1935 to 1975, are typically broad, single-story houses with emphasized horizontality, built low to the ground, and generally rectangular, L-, or U-shaped in plan with asymmetrical façades. Roofs are low-pitched and often hipped or gabled, commonly with moderate or wide overhanging eaves. A garage is attached to the main façade facing the street, side, or rear. Typically, the front entrance is located off-center, almost always sheltered under the main roof of the house, and often recessed. Single or paired entry doors are common and may range from a simple, plain flush door to having heavily decorative, curvilinear, or square panels with a single or matching sidelights or side panels. Entry or partial width porches are also almost always contained under the main roof of the house. When present, porch supports are most often simple wood posts or patterned wrought iron. As a remarkable range of pre-manufactured windows was available during the era, most Ranch houses feature a variety of different size and types of windows in either metal or wood with horizontal or multi-pane light patterns. One or more large picture windows are almost universally present, commonly with operable sections. However, in later examples, groups of tall fixed vertical panes were often used instead of a large single picture window. Short windows are often grouped into ribbons placed high in the wall, often in bedrooms to allow light and ventilation without loss of privacy and to accommodate flexibility in furniture arrangement. Corner windows with corner support, sliding glass doors, and jalousie windows are common. Exterior elaborations are common, including built-in planters, emphasized heavy chimneys, masonry screen walls, rear covered verandas, and rear patios often with built-in or free-standing masonry grills. Wooden or aluminum siding and brick are the most typical wall claddings, often used in combination with the entry area differentiated from the main body of the house. Examples of the Ranch style may incorporate modest elements of other traditional styles. While commonly constructed throughout the Ranch era, more heavily styled Ranches are classified as “Styled Ranches” of the “New Traditional” era where built later.⁸⁹

Soon after the development of the Ranch style in California during the mid-1930s and its spread across the country by during the 1940s, it became the dominant residential housing style of the mid-twentieth century. While one side of the Ranch style’s popularity was its modern attributes, some still preferred references to historic styles. This resulted in the application of traditional style detailing creating variations that are now referred to as Styled Ranches, which were popular during the Ranch era from 1935 to 1975 but continued to dominate one-story house design

through 1985. Styled Ranches retain many of the characteristic Ranch elements including the generally broad rectangular L- or U-shaped plans and horizontal emphasis. However, they often lack the low-pitched roofs with broad overhanging eaves, short windows, and picture windows while featuring slightly higher pitched roofs, prominent entries, and multi-paned windows. One-story or one-and-one-half story Ranch and Split-Level forms are both found. Ranch forms met the demise of their popularity in the late 1980s, when changing tastes, desires for larger homes, and rising land prices began to favor two-story houses.⁹⁰



*House, 1959
3700 18th Street*



*House, 1959
23505 31st Street*



*Christian and Velma Nau House, 1972
22230 45th Street*



*House, 1969
6323 61st Avenue*



*Steve Doerner House, 1968
40625 92nd Street*



*House, 1965
10003 Burlington Road*

The most popular residential architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, 116 Ranch style buildings were included in the survey, representative examples include:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	23505 31st Street	House	1959	Surveyed
Brighton	22230 45th Street	Christian and Velma Nau House	1972	Surveyed
Paris	2817 136th Avenue	House	1969	Surveyed
Paris	214 144th Avenue	House	1958	Surveyed
Paris	12811 1st Street	S. J. Coughlin House	1967	Surveyed
Randall	9143 390th Avenue	House	1962	Surveyed
Randall	39002 89th Place	House	1977	Surveyed
Randall	40625 92nd Street	Steve Doerner House	1968	Eligible
Somers	3700 18th Street	House	1959	Surveyed
Somers	5306 22nd Street	House	1978	Surveyed
Somers	6323 61st Avenue	House	1969	Surveyed
Somers	10003 Burlington Road	House	1965	Surveyed
Wheatland	7701 328th Avenue	House	1955	Surveyed
Wheatland	33226 76th Street	Duplex	1964	Surveyed

Split-Level

Split-Level houses originated during the 1930s but were especially popular between 1950 and 1975 and are a multi-story variation of the one-story Ranch. As such, Split-Levels retain the horizontal lines, low-pitched roof, overhanging eaves, and other characteristic elements of the Ranch style in a multi-story form. Split-Levels are generally comprised of three or more separate floor levels that are staggered and separated from each other by partial flights of stairs. Typically, each distinct level corresponds to one of three general functions: noisy living areas, quiet living areas, and sleeping areas. The lowest level generally houses the garage and a family room. The mid-level wing houses the quiet living areas, and the upper level contains the bedrooms. The middle level most often is the location for the main entry and may feature a one-and-one-half story foyer. The style can feature a wide variety of exterior wall materials, often multiple materials in combination. Examples of the style may incorporate modest elements of other traditional styles, particularly Colonial Revival. While commonly constructed throughout the Ranch and Split-Level era, more heavily styled later period Split-Levels are classified as “Styled Ranches” of the “New Traditional” era.⁹¹



House, 1962
6200 104th Avenue



E. L. Ludwig House, 1973
2820 247th Avenue



House, 1963
10701 60th Street



House, 1977
34806 67th Street

A common residential architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, 12 examples of Split-Level style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	2820 247th Avenue	E. L. Ludwig House	1973	Surveyed
Brighton	3300 248th Avenue	House	1967	Surveyed
Brighton	24628 31st Street	House	1971	Surveyed
Randall	9624 342nd Avenue	House	1981	Surveyed
Randall	8945 389th Avenue	House	1969	Surveyed
Somers	6200 104th Avenue	House	1962	Surveyed
Somers	2310 14th Street	House	1972	Surveyed
Somers	3712 27th Street	House	1972	Surveyed
Somers	3032 47th Avenue	House	1979	Surveyed
Somers	10701 60th Street	House	1963	Surveyed
Wheatland	7804 334th Avenue	House	1972	Surveyed
Wheatland	34806 67th Street	House	1977	Surveyed

New Traditional Styles (1935-present)

While some Period Revival styles continued to be built into the 1960s, architecture during the period from 1950 to 1970 was dominated by modern forms and styles. However, some modern style house was constructed with traditional detailing in the form of the Styled Ranch styles. By the late 1960s, a new period began reviving the popularity of traditional forms and detailing, especially for residential architecture. New Traditional styles and a renewed taste for traditional architectural details came to dominate residential architecture during the 1970s, nurtured by nostalgia inspired by the United States' Bicentennial anniversary in 1975 and the growing historic preservation movement. Early examples of these styles showed little attempt at closely copying historic precedents, rather applying historic details such as Tudor half-timbering, Georgian doorways, Second Empire mansard roofs, or Queen Anne spindle-work onto one-story Ranch, Split-Level, or two-story contemporary forms. As the end of the twentieth century neared and home building boomed, preferences changed to more accurate interpretations of historic styles with simple roof forms and unified stylistic detailing. This era soon became the period with houses designed in the broadest range of architecture styles ever constructed at the same time, including revivals of almost every style found in American architectural history.⁹²

Mansard

At a time when residential architecture was dominated by the modern and more informal Ranch and Contemporary styles, the Mansard style was one of the sole traditional and formal residential styles still built as it could meet many zoning ordinances or deed restrictions that only allowed one-story houses or low roof heights in many new subdivisions from the 1940s through the 1970s, as a full story of living space could fit under its characteristic massive mansard roof. With the top floor's exterior clad in roofing material, the style was relatively inexpensive to build with the substantial saving on masonry wall veneer. As such, the style became popular for small scale commercial buildings and apartments in addition to single-family homes. Popular from 1940 to 1985, the Mansard style is characterized by its namesake roof which is typically covered with shingles or decorative roofing materials and may feature flared eaves. Houses are most often one- or two-stories in height, with the mansard roof typically forming the walls of the second story and containing dormer windows on its steep lower slope. Exterior walls on the lower levels are most often clad with brick veneer. A segmental arch over the entry door, windows, or dormers are common. Other common elements include double doors with curvilinear or circular patterns, recessed entry door, masonry wall chimneys, and quoins. Later examples commonly feature round arches, projecting central or side wings, a projecting ledge at the top or bottom of mansard, and windows that interrupt the roof's cornice line.⁹³



House, 1974
9646 402nd Avenue



House, 1950
4814 47th Avenue

A rare architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, two examples of Mansard style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Randall	9646 402nd Avenue	House	1974	Surveyed
Somers	4814 47th Avenue	House	1950	Surveyed

New Traditional Colonial

While the Colonial Revival style remained popular through the 1950s, later examples were more simply detailed and limited to a small number of forms. By the 1970s, a new revival began which has become known as the New Traditional Colonial style inspired by the full range of English and Colonial precedents. While early examples of the New Traditional Colonial style

were free adaptations of historic precedent and often oddly proportioned, better proportioned, and often architect-designed houses began being built by the 1980s. Characteristic elements remain similar to the earlier Colonial Revival style.⁹⁴



House, 1974
1010 136th Avenue



House, 1978
3407 248th Avenue

An uncommon architectural style in Kenosha County, five examples of New Traditional Colonial style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Randall	9516 402nd Avenue	Paul Kuczerepa House	2012	Surveyed
Randall	9632 402nd Avenue	House	1960	Surveyed
Brighton	3407 248th Avenue	House	1978	Surveyed
Paris	1010 136th Avenue	House	1974	Surveyed
Wheatland	7018 327th Avenue	House	1977	Surveyed

New Traditional Tudor

A renewed interest in the earlier Tudor Revival style began during the late 1970s. Similar to the earlier style, the New Traditional Tudor style features dominant steeply pitched front-facing gabled roofs and characteristic half-timbering. While early examples of the style saw these elements freely applied to a variety of house forms with little concern for historically accurate detailing, better proportioned and detailed houses more closely modeled after historic precedents eventually were built.⁹⁵



*House, 1977
31610 118th Street*



*House, 1981
17800 Burlington Road*

An uncommon architectural style in Kenosha County, three examples of New Traditional Tudor style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	17800 Burlington Road	House	1981	Surveyed
Randall	31610 118th Street	House	1977	Surveyed
Randall	9008 400th Court	Norbert and Jacquelyn Povalish House	1984	Surveyed

Modern Styles (1920-present)

As many of the most elite European architects fled Europe during World War II, their austere International Style swept the United States from the 1930s to 1950s, especially in its influence of commercial architecture. These early styles were the impetus to the development of numerous veins of modern architecture through the present day. Architectural historians and architects are now identifying names for many of these theories of architecture as buildings of these genres begin to reach sufficient age to be evaluated for significance under National Register of Historic Places criteria.⁹⁶

Wrightian

The Wrightian style, inspired by the work of architect Frank Lloyd Wright during his years at Taliesin (1914-1959), was popular in Wisconsin between 1930 and 1960. Related to his Prairie School and other Modernist designs, the Wrightian style is marked by a concern with pure and organic geometric forms. Plans are often imitated in the design of elevations and may conform to one of the varied modes favored by Wright – rectangular, polygonal (often hexagonal), or circular. Wrightian buildings are often predominately horizontal with unique forms. The roof is most often a character-giving feature, whether a flat, pitched, or complex form. Angled or battered walls, tapering piers and other structural elements, outward-inclining parapets, contrasting textures, and natural materials, such as horizontal weathered wood boards, stone imitating natural stratification, brick, and smooth finished or plastered and painted concrete are frequently employed. When used in combination, materials are often strongly contrasted. The Wrightian style is most commonly found in residential architecture, though there are exceptions.⁹⁷



Robert M. and June Kueny House, 1957
 2403 136th Avenue

A rare architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, only one example of a Wrightian Style building was included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	2403 136th Avenue	Robert M. and June Kueny House	1957	Eligible

Contemporary Style / Mid-Century Modern

The Contemporary style was the most popular architectural style among American architects from 1945 to 1965. The style was largely influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright and his small, affordable Usonian houses that he began designing in the late 1930s which were constructed of natural materials, built low to the ground, had broad sheltering roof overhangs, and featured open plan interiors with significant spatial and visual connections between indoor and outdoor spaces. It took until the early 1950s for Wright's ideas to enter and eventually sweep mainstream American architectural design. The Contemporary style is often also referred more generally as Mid-Century Modern. The style is characterized by its use of natural cladding materials, especially wood, stone, and brick, as well as low-pitched gabled roofs with widely overhanging eaves, commonly exposed roof beams, and windows generally present in the gable ends or just below the roof line on non-gabled façades. Flat, slant, and butterfly roofs are also common, as well as openings in the roof to allow natural light.⁹⁸

Contemporary style buildings may look completely different from one side to another. Front façades may reveal little about the building itself, with broad expanses of uninterrupted wall surface typical as well as recessed or obscured entry doors. Rear and side façades are often windowed walls composed of sections of large, mostly fixed, single panes of glass; this indoor-outdoor connection is further enhanced by floor and ceiling materials and roof beams that continue from the inside out, making the glass wall seem to disappear. Exposed timbers and beams, low broad chimneys, and carports are other common elements.⁹⁹ Residential examples of the style can often be more elaborately detailed than non-residential examples.



George Capoun Golf Academy, 1952
4209 Green Bay Road



Brighton Dale Links Club House, 1972
830 248th Avenue



Paris Motel, 1958
1700 200th Avenue



Bank One Wisconsin, 1978
1350 22nd Avenue



Robert Heiderdorf House, 1969
6220 88th Avenue



Paris Consolidated Elementary School, 1949
1901 176th Avenue

A common architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, 40 Contemporary Style buildings were included in the survey, representative examples include:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic School Convent	1966	Surveyed
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic School	1966	Surveyed
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Links Club House	1972	Contributing ^A

Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Park Picnic Shelter & Toilet	1972	Surveyed
Paris	1481 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Catholic School	1952	Contributing ^B
Paris	1901 176th Avenue	Paris Consolidated Elementary School	1949	Eligible
Paris	1700 200th Avenue	Paris Motel	1958	Surveyed
Paris	4510 200th Avenue	Bristol Motel	1956	Surveyed
Randall	40312 102nd Street	House	1940	Surveyed
Randall	32831 121st Place	House	1976	Surveyed
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills Lodge	1973	Contributing ^C
Somers	1350 22nd Avenue	Bank One Wisconsin	1978	Surveyed
Somers	6220 88th Avenue	Robert Heiderdorf House	1969	Surveyed
Somers	4209 Green Bay Road	George Capoun Golf Academy	1952	Surveyed
Wheatland	6522 352nd Avenue	Burlington, Brighton, and Wheatland Telephone Company	1975	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed Brighton Dale Links Complex

^B Contributing to the proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex

^C Contributing to the proposed Wilmot Ski Hills Complex

Shed

The Shed style, popular from 1965 to 1990, was an architectural movement to create dynamic interior spaces through the use of bold diagonals, counterpointed shapes, and multiple massing in reaction to the standard orthogonal forms of the International Style. The style also reflected a new interest in “architecture without architects” and a desire for useful and simply built houses inspired by vernacular buildings such as barns, mining structures, and folk houses. The Shed style is characterized as an asymmetrical composition of box-like forms capped with single sloped shed roofs facing a variety of directions and occasionally coupled with a gabled roof, all with smooth roof-wall junctures most commonly with little or no overhang. With little added detail, elaborations are primarily various, asymmetrically placed simple windows, including ribbons of clerestory windows on high façades or above lower roof forms, vertical groupings of tall narrow upper windows over short lower panes, square box-bay “saddlebag” windows, and windows with boxed frames. Windows are typically fixed panes set flush with the exterior wall, the tops of which may be flat or sloped with the angle of the roof; there are typically few window openings on walls that face public areas. Exteriors are typically clad in vertical, diagonal, horizontal, or shingle wood siding, plywood that imitates wood siding, and occasionally brick veneer, sometimes in combination. When present, chimneys are most often unelaborated and clad in wood. Examples are typically one or one-and-one-half stories in height. The Shed style was also well suited for passive solar building methods of the emerging environmental movement of the 1970s.¹⁰⁰



William Firth House, 1979
33032 121st Place



House, 1977
10310 406th Avenue



House, 1979
8941 Lake Park Drive



House, 1981
1110 Tombeau Road

An uncommon architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, six examples of Shed style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	26313 Burlington Road	George Molinaro Visitor Center	1981	Surveyed
Randall	33032 121st Place	William Firth House	1979	Surveyed
Randall	9732 343rd Avenue	Garrett and Lisa Sullivan House	1987	Surveyed
Randall	10310 406th Avenue	House	1977	Surveyed
Randall	8941 Lake Park Drive	House	1979	Surveyed
Randall	1110 Tombeau Road	House	1981	Surveyed

A-Frame

The A-Frame style, popular from the 1950s through the 1970s, developed in California and the western United States and became especially popular during the 1960s via do-it-yourself kits and plans. The style's success was a result of its simple construction and adaptability to a variety of materials and climates. The A-Frame is marked by a high peaked gable roof continuing down to ground level, in a shape resembling the letter A. The dramatic one-and-one-half or two-and-one-half story interior space generally features large areas of windows in each gable end. The style sometimes resulted in small and awkward interior conditions, lack of natural light, and inefficient heating and cooling as a result, subsequent additions of other built forms are common.

Despite its practical shortcomings, the A-Frame was primarily used for vacation homes but was occasionally incorporated into commercial buildings, restaurants, and churches.¹⁰¹



Franklin J. Thomas House, 1984
9131 400th Avenue

A rare architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, one example of an A-Frame style building was included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Randall	9131 400th Avenue	Franklin J. Thomas House	1984	Surveyed

Geodesic Dome

The Geodesic Dome is a contemporary folk architectural form that reflects the need for basic, economic shelter without concern for fashionable stylistic design or detailing. Domes were widely popularized by the advocacy of Buckminster Fuller and his design for the United States Pavilion at the 1967 Montreal World's Fair. The form consists of a rigid geometric, metal, or plastic frame and is generally covered by either a flexible skin or rigid panels. The form was used for commercial and less commonly residential uses in Wisconsin during the mid- to late-twentieth century.¹⁰²



Edmund and Gertrude Chmielinski House, 1993
7926 336th Avenue

A rare architectural style in Kenosha County during its time, one example of a Geodesic Dome style building was included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Wheatland	7926 336th Avenue	Edmund and Gertrude Chmielinski House	1993	Surveyed

Sustainable Architecture

The environmental movement of the 1960s and 1970s spurred new experiments and discoveries in “sustainable,” “green,” and “eco-friendly” architecture. The earliest sustainable architectural design efforts generally were passive solar methods relying on the sun’s energy or the stable temperature and insulating effects of the earth, or both, to reduce a building’s energy requirements. To achieve a fully passive solar building, vertical designs were often constructed to facilitate natural air flow in an effort to fully or partially eliminate the need for mechanical systems. Other designs utilized thick coverings of the earth for insulation. Strategies such as solar collectors, air-flow systems, heavy insulation, lack of windows, and earth coverings sometimes created unique, non-traditional or “space-age” façades. By the 1990s, there was enough mainstream demand for green solutions that could be incorporated into conventional homes which resulted in the establishment of formal programs to promote ecological designs and materials, including the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Energy Star program and the American Institute of Architects Committee on the Environment. Now one of more than 500 systems to rate energy efficiency and environmental impact, the U.S. Green Building Council established the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system to recognize exemplary projects in the areas of energy use, water efficiency, air quality, overall design, and site selection. These advancements and the influx of sustainable products they inspired during the past two decades have allowed sustainable architecture to be constructed today in any traditional or contemporary style.¹⁰³



House, 1981
2205 176th Avenue



House, 1983
6631 373rd Avenue

A rare architectural style in Kenosha County, during its time, two examples of early sustainable style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	2205 176th Avenue	House	1981	Surveyed

Vernacular Forms

Vernacular architecture is a term for buildings easily described as a “backdrop” to others that can be attributed to the previously described styles. These common buildings, whose distinguishing characteristic is their simplicity, are generally classified by their exterior massing, roof shape, and a number of stories.¹⁰⁴

Front Gable

The front gable was a common form for houses, commercial buildings, halls, churches, schools, and other types of buildings in both rural and urban Wisconsin communities from 1840 to well into the twentieth century. Characterized by a rectangular plan and gabled roof, the form is named so as its major façade is placed on the gable end of the building. Front gable buildings are most commonly one-and-one-half stories in Wisconsin; however, one, two, and two-and-one-half story versions are found. Dormers can be found on half-story versions on one or both sides of the gabled roof. Proportions of earlier examples of the form are narrower in width than the later, generally broader examples regardless of the number of stories. Correspondingly, roofs of earlier examples tend to be steeper and later versions more gently sloped. While typically symmetrical, a central or offset entry door may be sheltered by a small porch or uncovered stoop or full porch with a shed or hipped roof. The front gable form typically has a clapboard-clad, or occasionally brick, exterior. Simply detailed sills and lintels, turned porch posts, decorative shingles, and oversized parlor windows are commonly the only decorative embellishment associated with the form, a lack of which disassociates the form from recognized styles of the same period in which the front gable form predominates. This front gable form should not be confused with mundane versions of other major styles.¹⁰⁵



School No. 7, 1945
4503 232nd Avenue



School No. 1, 1878
38810 93rd Street

A common architectural form in Kenosha County during its time, four examples of Front Gable buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	4503 232nd Avenue	School No. 7	1945	Surveyed
Brighton	26200 Town Road	School No. 2	1848	Surveyed
Paris	807 200th Avenue	John D. and Mary Goldsworthy House	1865	Surveyed
Randall	38810 93rd Street	School No. 1	1878	Surveyed

Side Gable

The side gable form, while also used for commercial and public buildings, is predominately one of the earliest and most universal of all residential forms; it has been built around the world for centuries and during all periods of settlement in Wisconsin with a variety of materials by various ethnic groups, especially between 1840 and 1940. The form is characterized by a rectangular plan and generally low-sloped gabled roof with its major façade on one of the long sides and its roof gables on the short ends. The side gable form is often adapted to half-story heights with or without dormers, from one to three stories; the one-and-one-half story version is most common in Wisconsin. While most commonly covered in clapboards, side gable buildings can also be commonly found constructed of fieldstone, cut stone, or brick. Many early examples are log or timber-framed structures. As with other vernacular forms, earlier examples also tend to be narrower, often only one room wide. Added wings are common on the side gable form, often as a one-story with a shed roof along the rear wall or as perpendicular extensions that form a T- or L-shaped plan to the rear. Porches are common, partially or entirely spanning the front façade, and may have the building's only decorative embellishment such as small brackets or turned posts. The porch roof is generally not an extension of the main roof but is a separate shed, flat, or hipped roof.¹⁰⁶



Charles J. and Elizabeth Dyson House, 1867
4101 376th Avenue

A common architectural form in Kenosha County during its time, two examples of Side Gable buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Somers	8311 38th Street	August and Frederica Gentz House	1883	Surveyed
Wheatland	4101 376th Avenue	Charles J. and Elizabeth Dyson House	1867	Surveyed

Gabled Ell

The gabled ell form is one of the most ubiquitous vernacular building types built in Wisconsin from 1860 to 1910 and nearly always a residential form. The name is attributed to all buildings that are cruciform, L-, or T-shaped in plan. Gabled ells generally appear as two gabled wings perpendicular to each other, with the exception of the cruciform version which appears as a central front gable wing flanked by perpendicular wings on each side. Although it is uncertain with what frequency construction of the two wings of the gabled ell form was done as a whole unit, it is certain that the form commonly evolved from front or side gable buildings. Examples of the gabled ell form exhibit a variety of combinations of stories amongst its multiple wings; although a one-and-one-half story main block with a one-story side wing is most common. Constrained by generally narrow urban lot sizes, gabled ells appear more commonly in rural or small communities. Exterior surfaces are most often covered with clapboards; however, brick and stone are common. A porch with either a shed or hipped roof is almost always located at the ell created by the junction of the two wings and has often been enclosed. The main entry door, located on the porch, is commonly located on either or both walls. The only decorative elements of the gabled ell are generally bracketing, turned posts, and a balustrade on the porch, making it the most visually interesting element of the otherwise simple form. Early examples may exhibit modest references to the Greek Revival or Italianate styles.¹⁰⁷



C. Terry House, 1874
25720 31st Street



Richard and Elizabeth Davis House, 1854
4009 200th Avenue



Frederick and Susan Uebele House, 1866
3403 392nd Avenue



B. Smith House, 1868
39609 60th Street



F. J. Blank House, 1888
33016 Bassett Road



T. H. Hoffer House, 1872
34307 Geneva Road

A very common architectural form in Kenosha County during its time, 23 Gabled Ell buildings were included in the survey, representative examples include:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	1651 240th Avenue	Nathaniel H. Daniels House	1858	Surveyed
Brighton	5417 288th Avenue	John F. and Bertha Swantz House	1872	Surveyed
Brighton	25720 31st Street	C. Terry House	1874	Surveyed
Paris	762 200th Avenue	C. E. Meredith House	1868	Surveyed
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Richard and Elizabeth Davis House	1854	Contributing ^A
Randall	31220 Bassett Road	John P. and Mary Runkel House	1888	Eligible
Randall	33016 Bassett Road	F. J. Blank House	1888	Surveyed
Wheatland	3403 392nd Avenue	Frederick and Susan Uebele House	1866	Surveyed
Wheatland	39609 60th Street	B. Smith House	1868	Surveyed
Wheatland	34416 63rd Street	Theo Kerkhoff House	1869	Surveyed
Wheatland	34307 Geneva Road	T. H. Hoffer House	1872	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead

One-Story Cube

The one-story cube was commonly built in Wisconsin from 1870 to 1930, most often as a residential form. It is characterized by its boxy and diminutive proportions. While many examples actually have a square plan, those with rectangular plans convey the same sense of cubic dimensions with the distance from the ground to the rooftop approximating the width of their front façade. One-story cubes typically feature a low-sloped hipped roof, yet sometimes roofs may be steeply pitched and almost pyramidal. The form almost always features a full front porch, often recessed beneath the front roof and frequently enclosed to add more interior space. Porches may be adorned with brackets and turned posts in early examples. Most often clad in clapboards, brick and stucco examples are rare. Small dormers with either shed or hipped roofs often light and ventilate attic spaces. Plain windows may be found regularly or irregularly spaced; more elaborate windows or bay windows do appear on some examples. The front door is nearly always centrally placed. The decoration is even less common than on other vernacular forms. Minimalism and functionality make the one-story cube form one of the most utilitarian, reflecting its low cost and frequent occurrence as workers' housing.¹⁰⁸



*St. John the Baptist Catholic School, 1924
1481 172nd Avenue*



*School No. 2, 1934
34034 Bassett Road*

An uncommon architectural form in Kenosha County during its time, two examples of One-Story Cube buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	1481 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist School	1924	Contributing ^A
Randall	34034 Bassett Road	School No. 2	1934	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex

Commercial Vernacular

Commercial Vernacular is a generalist style for nineteenth century commercial buildings that do not quite fit into the high style categories described above. They may have elements of Italianate, Romanesque, or Queen Anne styles, but not enough to categorize them as that style. For instance, the first-floor storefront may be reminiscent of a particular period, but there is no evidence of that period throughout the rest of the facade. Second story openings may have hood moldings or be arched, and the parapet of the building may be adorned with a decorative corbelled cornice. Early Commercial Vernacular buildings were constructed of wood but were taken by fire over the years. The remaining buildings are made of brick or stone.¹⁰⁹



*Bassett Store, 1898
34309 Bassett Road*



*Wheatland Store, 1892
4702 328th Avenue*

An uncommon architectural form in Kenosha County during its time, four examples of Commercial Vernacular style buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	13402 Burlington Road	General Store	1908	Surveyed
Randall	34231 Bassett Road	Karacher Building	1901	Surveyed
Randall	34309 Bassett Road	Bassett Store	1898	Surveyed
Wheatland	4702 328th Avenue	Wheatland Store	1892	Surveyed

Twentieth Century Commercial

The term Twentieth Century Commercial is a generalist stylistic term for twentieth century commercial buildings that do not fully represent any of the high architectural styles. These are simple, undecorated buildings with little architectural detailing. The only ornamentation that may appear in the building may come in the form of decorative brickwork at the parapet.¹¹⁰



Uhen Garage, 1921
34501 Geneva Road



Bobby Nelson Cheese Shop, 1949
2924 120th Avenue

An uncommon architectural form in Kenosha County during its time, three examples of Twentieth Century Commercial buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Park Maintenance Building	1972	Surveyed
Paris	2924 120th Avenue	Bobby Nelson Cheese Shop	1949	Eligible
Wheatland	34501 Geneva Road	Uhen Garage	1921	Surveyed

Astylistic Utilitarian

The term Astylistic utilitarian is used to describe buildings and other structures built for their utility alone and cannot be attributed to the previously described styles or forms. Generally service and outbuildings, these structures were typically constructed with minimal architectural detail and their form dictated by functional requirements.



*Kemen Dairy 1968
22200 31st Street*

Seven examples of Astylistic Utilitarian buildings were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Garage	1950	Surveyed
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Shed	1966	Surveyed
Brighton	22200 31st Street	Kemen Dairy	1968	Surveyed
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Garage #1	c.1910	Contributing ^A
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Garage #2	c.1925	Contributing ^A
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Shed	c.1925	Contributing ^A
Randall	10330 336th Avenue	Our Lady of La Salette Shrine Pilgrim Inn & Gift Shop	1979	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex

Agricultural Building Types

Barns

Yankee and European immigrant settlers of Wisconsin brought with them several traditional agricultural practices, including traditions of constructing barns. To correspond with the diversity of crops grown in Wisconsin and the range of backgrounds of farming settlers, a vast array of agricultural buildings was constructed in the state. The following are several types of barns, typically the largest building on a farmstead.¹¹¹

Bank Barn

Bank barns are large or medium-sized, rectangular two-level barns in which the upper level is used for hay, feed, implement, or vehicle storage and the lower is used for animals, often dairy cows. The bank barn's identifying feature is that its lower level is constructed into the rise of a hillside, with a large door on the upper level opening directly onto the rise. Bank barns generally feature a masonry lower level with the upper-level frame constructed with the board, board and batten, or log siding. In Wisconsin, some examples may be found constructed entirely of stone or brick. Bank barns may feature a symmetrical or asymmetrical gabled, gambrel, or arched

roof. Ventilation cupolas and dormers are common. Windows or vents, commonly louvered, are typically found on the second level. One or more entrances and small windows are generally found in the end walls of the lower level. The long wall opposite the hillside may feature a slight extension of the upper floor over the lower, cantilevered or supported by posts, providing a sheltered area for animals and usually containing one or more doors for animal entry. Older, gable roofed examples may have originally been threshing barns that have been raised to accommodate a milking parlor below with hay loft above.¹¹²



*Davis Farmstead Bank Barn, <1937
4009 200th Avenue*



*Overcamp Farm Bank Barn, <1937
7213 352nd Avenue*

Four representative examples of bank barns were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	1081 288th Avenue	Ward Farm Bank Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Bank Barn	<1937	Contributing ^A
Wheatland	7213 352nd Avenue	Overcamp Farm Bank Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Wheatland	32805 Geneva Road	Toelle Farm Bank Barn	<1937	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead

Basement Barn

Basement barns are one of the most common types of barns in Wisconsin. They are medium to large in size with a raised masonry foundation, at least to the height of doorways, which forms a lower story. Basement barns generally have an upper level of frame construction with board or board and batten siding. In Wisconsin, some examples may be found constructed entirely of stone. Similar to bank barns, the lower floor was intended for animal shelter and machinery and implement storage, while the upper level was utilized for hay and grain storage. Many basement barns feature an earth or frame ramp leading to a large door on the second story.¹¹³

Basement barns may feature a symmetrical or asymmetrical gabled, gambrel, or arched roof. Often these barns feature an exaggerated peak at either end of the roof's ridge, referred to as a hanging gable, to shelter a mechanical hayfork and protect the loft from the weather. It is common for this sheltered peak to fully enclose the hayfork; this feature is referred to as a hay hood. Ventilation cupolas and dormers are common. Basement barns commonly feature multiple entrances on the lower level on both the long and short ends. Older, gable roofed

examples may have originally been threshing barns that have been raised to accommodate a milking parlor below with hay loft above.¹¹⁴



Goldsworthy Farm Basement Barn, <1937
807 200th Avenue



Kemen Farmstead Basement Barn, <1937
21810 31st Street

Five representative examples of basement barns were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	909 248th Avenue	Webber Farm Basement Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Basement Barn	<1937	Contributing ^A
Brighton	27624 52nd Street	Hartnell Farm Basement Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Paris	807 200th Avenue	Goldsworthy Farm Basement Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Somers	8311 38th Street	Gentz Farm Basement Barn	<1937	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead

Centric Barn

Either built into the slope of a hill or on level ground, two-story centric barns were most often used in Wisconsin for dairy purposes with the milking parlor on the lower level and hay or other storage above. The rarest barn type in Wisconsin, centric barns were constructed because they enclosed more space with the use of fewer building materials than conventional rectangular barns. Foundations are generally masonry with the upper level of frame construction. Centric barns feature conical, hipped, or gambrel-like roofs. Ventilation cupolas and dormers are common. Rare examples have a silo at the barn's center that extends past the roof; this has often been removed.¹¹⁵



*Joseph H. and Anna Stollenwerk Octagonal Barn,
1901, 2503 176th Avenue*

One representative example of a centric barn was included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	2503 176th Avenue	Joseph H. and Anna Stollenwerk Octagonal Barn	1901	Eligible

Dairy Barn

These barns, typically long and narrow with symmetrical rows of stalls on the interior and gambrel or curved roof forms with ventilators, derive their design from academically promoted models and design, especially from the University of Wisconsin. Such barns were designed to house dairy cattle and are generally built on concrete foundations and date from the early twentieth century.¹¹⁶



*Joseph Steinbach Dairy Barn, 1930
5101 152nd Avenue*



*Charles Peterson Dairy Barn, 1930
10400 400th Avenue*

Five representative examples of dairy barns were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	5101 152nd Avenue	Joseph and Nina Steinbach Dairy Barn	1930	Surveyed

Paris	1008 200th Avenue	Williams Farm Dairy Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Randall	10400 400th Avenue	Charles and Elina Peterson Dairy Barn	1930	Eligible
Wheatland	3500 348th Avenue	Vos Farm Dairy Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Dairy Barn	<1937	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing to the proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead

Hay Barn and Threshing Barn

The term hay barn is intended to describe many medium-sized barns that do not fit into the category of the basement or bank barns. These barns may be of a variety of shapes and uses but commonly feature vehicular entrances and an upper loft. Hay barns do not feature a masonry foundation. They may be found with either a gable or gambrel roof. A portion of a hay barn might be a corn crib, identifiable due to partially slatted exterior walls.¹¹⁷



Swantz Farm Hay Barn, <1937
5417 288th Avenue



Dyson Farm Hay Barn, <1937
4101 376th Avenue

Five representative examples of hay barns were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	5417 288th Avenue	Swantz Farm Hay Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Threshing Barn	<1937	Contributing ^A
Wheatland	4101 376th Avenue	Dyson Farm Hay Barn	<1937	Surveyed
Wheatland	3900 Dyer Lake Road	Kohler Farm Hay Barn	>1937	Surveyed
Wheatland	33301 Geneva Road	Runkel Farm Hay Barn	1908	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead

Pole Barn

Pole barns, a newer barn type that generally dates from after World War II, are large, rectangular, and commonly one-story structures used for many purposes. They may be constructed of wood or, more recently, steel poles and are commonly covered with aluminum siding. Pole barns generally feature gently sloped gable roofs. Entrances and windows may be located on any side.¹¹⁸



*Davis Farmstead Pole Barn, >1937
4009 200th Avenue*

One representative example of a pole barn was included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Pole Barn	>1937	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing to the proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead

Small Animal/Poultry Barn

Barns built to house chickens, hogs, sheep, and other small animals are typically rectangular and covered by a shed or gable roof. Although some examples can be large, the typical small animal barn on a small to medium-size farm is a diminutive structure. Chicken houses traditionally feature two shed roofs sloping in opposite directions, one higher than the other, allowing windows or vents on the exposed wall of the higher shed roof. Monitor roofs, with a raised clerestory or center section spanning the long length of the building to allow for light and ventilation, are also common in place of the two shed roofs. Windows, sometimes fairly large in size, typically face south. Brooder houses, shelters for young animals, might not have these features and are the smallest of poultry barns.¹¹⁹



*Wehmhoff Farmstead Animal Barn, <1937
3314 STH 83*



*Kemen Farmstead Animal Barn #1, <1937
21810 31st Street*

Three representative examples of small animal barns were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Animal Barn #1	<1937	Contributing ^A
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Animal Barn #2	<1937	Contributing ^A
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Animal Barn	<1937	Contributing ^B

^A Contributing to the proposed William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead

^B Contributing to the proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead

Corn Crib

Corn cribs are generally rectangular buildings with horizontal, wood slat walls for ventilation. Walls were frequently sloped with a narrower base. Roofs are commonly gable or shed, but gambrel examples can be found. They were often constructed on blocks or pilings to prevent the nesting of rodents underneath. Corn cribs vary in size, with the earliest examples being rather small. More modern corn cribs can be constructed of metal.¹²⁰



Kohler Farm Octagonal Corn Crib, <1937
3900 Dyer Lake Road

Seven representative examples of corn cribs were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #1	>1937	Contributing ^A
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #2	>1937	Contributing ^A
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #3	>1937	Non-Contributing ^B
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #4	>1937	Contributing ^A
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #5	>1937	Non-Contributing ^B
Wheatland	3900 Dyer Lake Road	Kohler Farm Octagonal Corn Crib	<1937	Surveyed
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Corn Crib	<1937	Contributing ^C

^A Contributing to the proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead

^B Non-Contributing to the proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead

^C Contributing to the proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead

Machine Shed

Long, low sheds in which to store machinery were constructed on most farms. Built of frame construction, with a shed or gable roof, they typically are rectangular in plan and feature sliding or hinged doors on one of the long sides.¹²¹



*Kemen Farmstead Machine Shed, >1937
21810 31st Street*

Two representative examples of machine sheds were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Machine Shed	>1937	Contributing ^A
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Machine Shed	<1937	Contributing ^B

^A Contributing to the proposed William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead

^B Contributing to the proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead

Outhouse

Small latrine buildings, commonly referred to as outhouses, were generally constructed of wood and located near the house; however, stone and brick examples can be found. They typically feature a gable roof, small windows or vents high in the gable wall, and a clean-out trap door on the rear wall.¹²²



*Wehmhoff Farmstead Outhouse, <1937
3314 STH 83*

One representative example of an outhouse was included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Outhouse	<1937	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing to the proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead

Silo

Silos are tall, narrow structures used for the storage of grain or silage. The development of the silo was closely tied to the dramatic increase in the cultivation of feed crops during the late nineteenth century. By providing inexpensive storage for feed, a dairy farmer could increase milk production by milking his herd through the winter. By the early twentieth century, University of Wisconsin officials considered silos indispensable to successful farming.¹²³

From its beginning with pit silos during the 1870s, silo technology went through a thirty-year period of experimentation. Above ground, square silos were deemed more effective by the 1880s; followed by the centric silo of the early 1890s as it required less material for construction and eliminated corners in which silage often spoiled. By the turn of the twentieth century, silos were commonly constructed of stone, glazed brick, or wood. Masonry silos often featured a wood liner. Poured concrete silos became popular after 1905, soon superseded by steel-rod-reinforced concrete block structures. Later, steel or pre-formed fiberglass silos were introduced. Silos are commonly attached to barns.¹²⁴



*Kemen Farmstead Silo #1, >1937
21810 31st Street*

Seven representative examples of silos were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Silo #1	>1937	Contributing ^A
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Silo #2	>1937	Contributing ^A
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Silo #1	>1937	Contributing ^B
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Silo #2	>1937	Contributing ^B
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Silo #1	>1937	Contributing ^C
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Silo #2	>1937	Contributing ^C
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Silo #3	>1937	Contributing ^C

^A Contributing to the proposed William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead

^B Contributing to the proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead

^C Contributing to the proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead

Smokehouse

Smokehouses were commonly constructed on farmsteads in which to smoke or cook meat and fish. Generally, small buildings of masonry or log construction, smokehouses frequently feature a gable roof and windows. They are most easily identified by the presence of a chimney or vents in the gable walls.¹²⁵



*Matthew and Eva Thom Farm Smokehouse, <1937
2002 200th Avenue*



*Benjamin Lentz Smokehouse, c.1860
34630 Bassett Road*

Three representative examples of smokehouses were included in the survey:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	2002 200th Avenue	Matthew and Eva Thom Farm Smokehouse	<1937	Surveyed
Randall	34630 Bassett Road	Benjamin Lenz Smokehouse	c.1860	Surveyed
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Smokehouse	<1937	Non-Contributing

^A Non-Contributing to the proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead

Construction Materials and Methods

Wood

Because of its abundance in the area, wood has historically been the primary material for construction in Wisconsin. Wood has been used for residential construction in the form of studs, joists, rafters, clapboards, shingles, and shakes. Many of Kenosha County's older historic buildings were originally sided with wood clapboard.



*J. D. and Loretta Fowler House, 1922
4901 240th Avenue*



*William E. and Alice Heidersdorf House, 1921
13512 Burlington Road*



*Steve Doerner House, 1968
40625 92nd Street*



*William Firth House, 1979
33032 121st Place*



*John and Louisa Kerkhoff House, 1916
33423 Bassett Road*



*Christian and Amelia Mertz House, 1928
3304 27th Street*

Representative examples of historic wood buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	4901 240th Avenue	J. D. and Loretta Fowler House	1922	Surveyed
Paris	531 144th Avenue	Henry and Dorothy Mueller House	1949	Surveyed
Paris	4732 152nd Avenue	Stanley G. Harris House	1940	Surveyed
Paris	762 200th Avenue	C. E. Meredith House	1868	Surveyed
Paris	13512 Burlington Road	William E. and Alice Heidersdorf House	1921	Surveyed

Paris	15404 Burlington Road	Morris W. and Catherine Holloway House	1921	Surveyed
Randall	40625 92nd Street	Steve Doerner House	1968	Eligible
Randall	35019 110th Street	Frank B. and Caroline Reynolds House	1855	Surveyed
Randall	33032 121st Place	William Firth House	1979	Surveyed
Randall	9131 400th Avenue	Franklin J. Thomas House	1984	Surveyed
Randall	8847 406th Avenue	Robert May House	1939	Surveyed
Randall	33423 Bassett Road	John and Louisa Kerkhoff House	1916	Surveyed
Randall	34309 Bassett Road	Bassett Store	1898	Surveyed
Randall	39320 Bloomfield Road	Charles Kruse House	1924	Surveyed
Somers	3304 27th Street	Christian and Amelia Mertz House	1928	Surveyed
Somers	4209 Green Bay Road	George Capoun Golf Academy	1952	Surveyed
Wheatland	7552 336th Avenue	Richard Lorenz House	1928	Surveyed
Wheatland	39609 60th Street	B. Smith House	1868	Surveyed
Wheatland	39706 60th Street	J. Meyers House	1893	Surveyed
Wheatland	40017 85th Street	Josephine Rothe House	1930	Surveyed
Wheatland	33807 Geneva Road	W. Bartling House	1856	Surveyed

Stone

Stone was a popular construction material historically due to its fire resistive properties and aesthetic qualities. It was used in churches, schools, and high-end houses. A wide variety of masonry construction techniques and stone types were used throughout Kenosha County, including uncoursed fieldstone, uncoursed ledgerrock, uncoursed roughly square, coursed ashlar, and random coursed ashlar. While there are a few examples of more refined, smooth cut stone facades, the overwhelming majority of stone buildings in Kenosha County have rusticated stone facades with rectangular or square building stones having a rough or rock face. Limestone was quarried locally in southeastern Wisconsin; and during the period of much of Kenosha County's development during the nineteenth and turn of the twentieth centuries, it was considered one of the best materials for foundations and was also used extensively for window sills and other decorative trim on masonry buildings. During the twentieth century, the stone was popularly used as a veneer on many of Kenosha County's public, religious, and institutional buildings as well as on the finest and even some more modest residences.



*Bank One Wisconsin, 1978
1350 22nd Avenue*



*Brighton Dale Links Club House, 1972
830 248th Avenue*



Gerhard and Christina Overcamp House, 1856
7213 352nd Avenue



James and Julia Ashley House, 1861
3606 Dyer Lake Road

Representative examples of historic stone buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Links Club House	1972	Contributing ^A
Paris	2817 136th Avenue	House	1969	Surveyed
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills Lodge	1973	Contributing ^B
Somers	1350 22nd Avenue	Bank One Wisconsin	1978	Surveyed
Wheatland	7213 352nd Avenue	Gerhard and Christina Overcamp House	1856	Surveyed
Wheatland	3606 Dyer Lake Road	James and Julia Ashley House	1861	Eligible

^A Contributing to the proposed Brighton Dale Links Complex

^A Contributing to the proposed Wilmot Ski Hills Complex

Brick

Historically, brick was a very popular building material in Wisconsin. Due to fear of fire, it became widely used in industrial buildings and in commercial buildings as a replacement for earlier wood-framed buildings. Its use was also prevalent for constructing churches, schools, and houses. During the early twentieth century, it became especially popular as a veneer, especially on wood-framed houses. Typical bonding techniques found in Kenosha County include a common bond, herringbone, and basket weave patterns, and colors range from cream, tan, and red to brown.



*St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, 1883
1704 240th Avenue*



*Michael and Mary Ward House, 1898
1081 288th Avenue*



*William and Catherine Kemen House, 1912
21810 31st Street*



*St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, 1907
6307 344th Avenue*



*James and Sena Sorenson House, 1926
7201 60th Street*



*John P. and Mary Runkel House, 1878
33301 Geneva Road*

Representative examples of historic brick buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church	1883	Contributing ^A
Brighton	2820 247th Avenue	E. L. Ludwig House	1973	Surveyed
Brighton	1081 288th Avenue	Michael and Mary Ward House	1898	Surveyed
Brighton	21810 31st Street	William and Catherine Kemen House	1912	Contributing ^B
Brighton	25720 31st Street	C. Terry House	1874	Surveyed

Brighton	22230 45th Street	Christian and Velma Nau House	1972	Surveyed
Paris	1491 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Catholic Church	1912	Contributing ^C
Paris	1901 176th Avenue	Paris Consolidated Elementary School	1949	Eligible
Paris	12811 1st Street	S. J. Coughlin House	1967	Surveyed
Paris	1501 200th Avenue	Charles and Edward Gunter Service Station	1929	Surveyed
Paris	2002 200th Avenue	Matthew and Eva Thom House	1883	Eligible
Somers	4505 18th Street	Leonard and Lucy Thelan House	1863	Surveyed
Somers	6733 38th Street	Albert A. and Anna Falk House	1938	Surveyed
Somers	7201 60th Street	James and Sena Sorenson House	1926	Eligible
Somers	6220 88th Avenue	Robert Heiderdorf House	1969	Surveyed
Wheatland	6901 317th Avenue	William C. and Louisa Toelle House	1881	Surveyed
Wheatland	4001 328th Avenue	J. D. Lach House	1874	Surveyed
Wheatland	6307 344th Avenue	St. Alphonsus Catholic Church	1907	Contributing ^D
Wheatland	3403 392nd Avenue	Frederick and Susan Uebele House	1866	Surveyed
Wheatland	33301 Geneva Road	John P. and Mary Runkel House	1878	Eligible

^A Contributing to the proposed St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex

^B Contributing to the proposed William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead

^C Contributing to the proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex

^D Contributing to the proposed St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex

Concrete

An experimental building material during the first decades of the twentieth century, concrete was rarely used as an exterior finish material in Wisconsin. However, it eventually became a popular material characteristic of several modern architectural styles.



J. P. Quick House, 1906
4704 328th Avenue



Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff House, 1915
3314 STH 83



*Edmund and Gertrude Chmielinski House, 1993
7926 336th Avenue*



*Robert M. and June Kueny House, 1957
2403 136th Avenue*

Representative examples of historic concrete buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Park Picnic Shelter & Toilet Building	1972	Surveyed
Brighton	22200 31st Street	Kemen Dairy	1968	Surveyed
Paris	2403 136th Avenue	Robert M. and June Kueny House	1957	Eligible
Paris	3412 176th Avenue	Walter W. and Sarah Meredith House	1919	Surveyed
Paris	1700 200th Avenue	Paris Motel	1958	Surveyed
Somers	3601 27th Street	G. Schaesffer House	1938	Surveyed
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff House	1915	Contributing ^A
Wheatland	4704 328th Avenue	J. P. Quick House	1906	Surveyed
Wheatland	7926 336th Avenue	Edmund and Gertrude Chmielinski House	1993	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead

Stucco

Stucco was commonly used as an alternative exterior finish to brick veneer, clapboard, or wood shingles on many vernacular, Bungalow, Period Revival, and International Style residences and commonly coupled with half-timber on Craftsman and Tudor Revival style buildings.



*House, 1934
40415 101st Street*



*House, 1934
40519 101st Street*



*House, 1926
40520 104th Street*



*Bobby Nelson Cheese Shop, 1949
2924 120th Avenue*



*House, 1938
9510 402nd Avenue*



*House, 1965
10003 Burlington Road*

Representative examples of historic stucco buildings in the survey include the following:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	2924 120th Avenue	Bobby Nelson Cheese Shop	1949	Eligible
Randall	40415 101st Street	House	1934	Surveyed
Randall	40519 101st Street	House	1934	Surveyed
Randall	40608 102nd Place	Norman Kraft House	1935	Surveyed
Randall	40312 102nd Street	House	1940	Surveyed
Randall	40512 102nd Street	House	1934	Surveyed
Randall	40513 102nd Street	House	1925	Surveyed
Randall	40520 104th Street	House	1926	Eligible
Randall	9510 402nd Avenue	House	1938	Surveyed
Randall	10204 404th Avenue	House	1948	Surveyed
Somers	10003 Burlington Road	House	1965	Surveyed
Wheatland	34806 67th Street	House	1977	Surveyed
Wheatland	33607 Geneva Place	House	1854	Surveyed
Wheatland	32805 Geneva Road	H. Toelle House	1866	Surveyed

Architects and Designers

Edmund B. Ault

Edmund Ault was born in Washington, D.C. in 1908. Ault graduated from the Columbia Technical Institute in 1931, and he worked as an engineer for the local power company. During this time, he became a competitive golfer as well, winning a series of local club championships on the east coast and qualifying for the U.S. Amateur Tournament at Baltusrol Golf Club. He also became the president of the District of Columbia Golf Association. Because of his experience and background as an engineer, local golf courses often consulted with him regarding course design. In 1958, he retired from the power company and began a golf consulting and design business, operated from his home. Edmund Ault opened an office in Wheaton, Maryland in 1959.¹²⁶

A boom in popularity for golf during the 1960s provided plenty of work, and he designed new courses and remodeled and improved of existing ones in the mid-Atlantic states, developing a reputation as one of the leading golf course designers in the country. In 1972, Edmund Ault oversaw the design and construction of the large public Brighton Dale Links Course in the Town of Brighton.¹²⁷

Ed Ault became a member of the American Society of Golf Course Architects in 1973 and headed the design standards committee. He became a fellow of the organization in 1984. During his career, Ault designed over 200 golf courses across the country. Some other notable courses that Ault designed include the Falls Road Golf Course in Potomac, Maryland, the Baltimore Country Club in Baltimore, Maryland, the Las Vegas Country Club in Las Vegas, Nevada, and the Quail Brook Golf Course in Franklin Township, New Jersey. The Brighton Dale Links Course is the only course in Wisconsin designed by Edmund Ault.¹²⁸



Brighton Dale Links Course, 1972
830 248th Avenue

Tom Clark joined the firm in 1971, and Edmund Ault's son, Brian Ault, joined in 1973. The firm was renamed Ault, Clark & Associates in 1986. In 1989, the office of Ault moved to a new location in Kensington, Maryland. The same year, Edmund Ault died. The design firm continues to operate to the present as one of the foremost golf course design businesses in the country.¹²⁹

Resources associated with Edmund Ault in the survey include the following:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Links Course	1972	Contributing ^A

^A Contributing or to the proposed Brighton Dale Links Complex

Robert M. Kueny

Robert Kueny was born in Kenosha in 1931 and graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1953 with a degree in engineering. After serving in the Army for two years, he became a member of the Frank Lloyd Wright Taliesin Fellowship. In 1956, he returned to Kenosha and worked in a couple architecture offices. He designed a house for his family, located in the Town of Paris, in 1957 and established his own practice in 1959. During his career, he designed over 300 projects, mostly houses and small businesses in and around the Kenosha area. His work is broadly Wrightian and Contemporary in style. In 1964, Kueny designed the large addition to the Paris Consolidated Elementary School, and in 1972, he designed the Brighton Dale Links Club House in the Town of Brighton. Kueny died in 2003, and Kueny Architects, LLC was established the same year so that the business could continue at an office located in Pleasant Prairie.¹³⁰



*Robert M. and June Kueny House, 1957
2403 136th Avenue*

Buildings associated with Robert Kueny in the survey include the following:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Links Club House	1972	Contributing ^A
Paris	2403 136th Avenue	Robert M. and June Kueny House	1957	Eligible
Paris	1901 176th Avenue	Paris Consolidated Elementary School Addition	1964	Eligible
Somers	6220 88th Avenue	Robert Heiderdorf House	1969	Surveyed

^A Contributing or to the proposed Brighton Dale Links Complex

Lawrence Monberg

Lawrence Monberg was born in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1900 and studied in Paris and at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. After practicing as an architect in Chicago for a few years, Monberg and his family moved to farm in Kenosha County. He opened a small architectural office in the City of Kenosha, which specialized in the design of school buildings. Monberg designed over thirty high schools alone in Wisconsin during his career. The Paris Consolidated Elementary School, located at 1901 187th Avenue in the Town of Paris, was designed by Lawrence Monberg in 1949. Other notable works of Monberg in the state include Carthage College in Kenosha, the Edgewater Hotel, and



*Paris Consolidated Elementary School, 1949
1901 176th Avenue*

the Quisling Clinic in Madison. The majority of his work was designed in the Art Moderne or Contemporary styles. In 1970, Lawrence Monberg retired to Florida and he died in 1983.¹³¹

Buildings associated with Lawrence Monberg in the survey include the following:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	1901 176th Avenue	Paris Consolidated Elementary School	1949	Eligible

Chester H. Walcott

Chester Walcott was born in Chicago in 1883 and graduated from Princeton University in 1903 with a degree in architecture. After graduation, he travelled through Europe for three years before returning to Chicago to work. In 1910, he entered a partnership with fellow architect Arthur Brown, and in 1919, he entered another partnership with Edward Clark. Walcott began his own office in 1925. His work primarily consisted of revival style churches and houses located in and around Chicago. Some examples of his work include St. Chrysostom's Church and Parish House in Chicago, the non-extant Lincoln Park Aquarium in Chicago, the Y.M.C.A. Building in Evanston, Illinois, the Lake Forest Academy in Lake Forest, Illinois, and the Kenosha YMCA. In 1940, Chester Walcott designed the renovations to the Italianate Matthew and Eva Thom House, located in the Town of Paris, which was then owned by Charles Butland. Walcott died in 1954.¹³²



*Matthew and Eva Thom House, 1883-1940
2002 200th Avenue*

Buildings associated with Chester Walcott in the survey include the following:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	2002 200th Avenue	Matthew and Eva Thom House Renovation	1940	Eligible

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Education

Introduction

Since the founding of the Wisconsin Territory Constitution in 1836, Wisconsin has mandated and regulated the organization of public schools. At that time, the United States Congress donated land, the sixteenth section in every township, to the Wisconsin Territory for educational purposes. In 1837, the first changes to the Wisconsin Territorial code dictated that towns populated by twenty electors elect a school board of three commissioners with three-year terms to lay districts, lease the school lands in the sixteenth sections to provide funds with which to pay teachers, and hold public school classes for residents' children. Each district was then directed to elect a board of three directors with one-year terms to construct a schoolhouse, hire teachers for a minimum of three months per year, and levy taxes to support the public schools.¹³³

Two years later, the code was revised to make families, instead of electors, the minimum basis for school organization; thereafter, every town with a minimum of ten families were required to organize a school district and provide public educational services. The school law of 1839 also required that each town elect five persons annually to act as school inspectors to visit all schools in the district at least quarterly. However, with minimum qualifications or required backgrounds in teaching for these school officials, the system proved inefficient. A law passed in 1848 replaced the multiple school inspector roles with a single town school superintendent. The superintendent was given larger powers of administration and supervision. This town office was substituted with a county superintendent office in 1861. Rural schoolhouses were open a minimum of six months a year, typically during the summer and winter to avoid conflicting with the busy working periods of agricultural life.¹³⁴

In 1919, all schools in the State of Wisconsin were required to adopt an official name in addition to their existing district school numbers for the sake of identification. During the early twentieth century, some town school districts consolidated with one another and others with the school districts of adjacent incorporated municipalities. Consolidation with the school districts of incorporated municipalities became standard. By the mid-twentieth century, nearly all rural schoolhouses closed. Since that time, all students from the towns attend schools in nearby incorporated municipalities. This affected rural communities significantly. Most social and cultural activities in rural areas were historically provided largely through educational and religious organizations. In the decades after closing, many of the rural schoolhouses were either demolished, moved, or remodeled into single-family residences.¹³⁵

Primary Education - Brighton

The Town of Brighton had seven rural schoolhouses in the late nineteenth century. Among these, School No. 2, located at 26200 Town Road, was built in 1848.

Brighton School No. 5, also known as Lincoln School, located at 706 288th Avenue, was constructed in 1928, and School No. 7, located at 4503 232nd Avenue, was built in 1945.

Brighton Elementary School, located at 1200 248th Avenue, was established at its central location in the town in 1959, when it occupied the former building of the Bong Air Force Base Engineering Office. The elementary school has since been expanded with a series of large additions.

St. Francis Xavier Catholic School, located at 1704 240th Avenue, was constructed in 1966.¹³⁶ For more information on St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, refer to the Religion Chapter. None of the resources related to education in the Town of Brighton are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Primary Education - Paris

The Town of Paris had twelve rural schoolhouses in the late nineteenth century. The Des Plaines View School, District 1, located along County Road N, was established in 1863. The school, also known as Price School, burned down in 1882 and was replaced the following year. Des Plaines View School closed in 1946 and was converted into a house.

Thomas Jefferson School, District 2, located along County Road KR, also closed in 1946 and was demolished.

The Paris Center School, District 3, was established in 1848 and was located at the intersection of Highway 142 and County Road D. The school was closed 1939 and demolished.

The Paris Corner School, District 4, located next to the non-extant Methodist Church, was the first schoolhouse in the town and was constructed in 1843. The school was converted into a house in the early 1950s.

The Three Oaks School, District 5, located along Somers Road, was constructed in 1851 and later closed and remodeled as a house in 1949.

Oakview School, District 6, located at the intersection of Highway 45 and County Road JB, was established in 1844. The school closed in 1945 and was later converted into a house.

The Rosebud School, District 7, located at the corner of County Road UE and 38th Street, was constructed in 1856. A new school replaced the old one in 1873 and was later closed in 1935 and demolished.

Hawthorne School, District 8, located along Burlington Road west of County Road MB, was established in 1847. The school burned down in 1926 and was replaced with a new building, which was completed in 1931. The school closed in 1946 and was demolished.

The Newbury School, District 10, located in the neighboring Town of Bristol, was established in 1863. The school was closed in 1951 and remodeled as a house.

Ravinia School, District 11, located at the corner of Highway 45 and County Road KR, was converted into a house in the early 1950s.

The Marsh School, District 12, was established in 1850 on the east side of Highway 45 north of 60th Street. A second schoolhouse replaced the first in 1894 and has since been converted into a house.

The Sylvania School, District 14, was formed in 1844 at Kelloggs Corners. The school was located along County Road KR east of Interstate 94 and was closed and demolished in the late 1930s.¹³⁷ None of the Town of Paris schoolhouses were included in the survey.

St. John the Baptist Catholic School

St. John the Baptist Catholic School, located at 1481 172nd Avenue in the Town of Paris, was established in 1877. Originally staffed by Franciscan sisters from Manitowoc, the school closed within a few years because the nuns left, and the church could not afford secular teachers. The school reopened in 1894 in a non-extant space. In 1914, a new parsonage was completed on the church grounds, and the old parsonage was integrated with the school building. A new three-room brick school building was completed in 1924 at the cost of \$11,500. In 1951, a new school building, adjoining the church, was completed. An addition to this new school building was completed in 1963, containing three classrooms, a boiler room, store room, and lavatories. The adjacent playground was added in 1965.¹³⁸ For more information on St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, refer to the Religion Chapter.



*St. John the Baptist Catholic School, 1924
1481 172nd Avenue*

The St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex, located at 1491 172nd Avenue in the Town of Paris, and the associated church complex resources, including the church, rectory, shed, and two garages, are significant under Criterion C: Architecture as an excellent example of an early twentieth century rural church complex. The period of significance for the property would extend from 1912 to 1924.

Paris Consolidated Elementary School

The process of consolidation affected rural Kenosha County in the post-war period as it did throughout Wisconsin. In 1944, the Town of Paris began the process of dissolving the old school districts. All of Paris, along with a section of the neighboring Town of Bristol, and a portion of Yorkville in Racine County combined into five schools by 1946. In 1948, a new school was planned for the consolidated district. The first consolidated new school in Kenosha County, the Paris Consolidated Elementary School, located at 1901 176th Avenue in the Town of Paris, was completed near the center of the town in 1949.

The contemporary style school was designed by architect Lawrence Monberg and built by the Camosy Construction Company of Kenosha.¹³⁹ For more information on Lawrence Monberg, refer to the Architecture Chapter.



*Paris Consolidated Elementary School, 1949
1901 176th Avenue*

The school initially contained four classrooms, a cafeteria, office, and boiler room. Playing fields, a playground, and parking lot were added in the early 1950s. A large two-story addition, containing classrooms, was completed in 1957 to the south and another addition was added in 1960. The last large addition was completed in 1964. Designed by architect Robert Kueny, this addition included a gymnasium, office, four classrooms, and a library.¹⁴⁰

The Paris Consolidated Elementary School is significant under Criterion C: Architecture as an excellent example of a mid-twentieth century school. The period of significance for the property would extend from 1949, when the school was constructed, to 1964, when the last major addition to the school was completed.

Primary Education - Randall

The Town of Randall had five rural schoolhouses in the late nineteenth century. Among these, School No. 1, located at 38810 93rd Street, was built in 1878.

Brighton School No. 2, located at 34034 Bassett Road, was constructed in 1934.¹⁴¹

The Randall Consolidated School, established in the early 1950s, was not included in the survey because of a lack of architectural integrity. None of the resources related to education in the Town of Randall are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Primary Education - Somers

The Town of Somers had seven rural schoolhouses in the late nineteenth century. Among these, the old School No. 1 was organized in the 1841 as the first school on the Green Bay Trail. The school closed in 1886, and a new building was constructed along Somers Road. This building was used until 1925, when it was replaced with the Washington State Graded School on the same site.

Hillcrest School, District 2, located along 47th Avenue, was established in 1852. A new brick grade school was constructed on the site in late 1940s.

Burr Oak School was established in 1848 and replaced with a new building in 1869. The school was since been demolished.

The Pike River School, District 7, located along Highway 31 near County Road A near the Petrifying Springs Park, was constructed in 1846. A second school building was constructed on the same site in 1860. The school closed in 1950 and is now used as a historic museum.

The Bullamore Forks State Graded School, District 8, was constructed in 1929. It has since been converted into a house.

Wood Road School, District 9, was established in 1856. The school was replaced with a new building in 1877 and again in 1926 with a new brick graded school. The building has since been converted into a house.

The Berryville School, District 11, located along Highway 31 at the northern edge of the town, was established in 1872. The first school building was replaced in the 1920s with a brick graded school building, which has since been demolished. None of the schoolhouses associated with the Town of Somers are presently within the boundaries of the town since most of the land area was incorporated as the Village of Somers.¹⁴²

Primary Education - Wheatland

The Town of Wheatland had seven rural schoolhouses in the late nineteenth century. The Wheatland School, located on the Richter family farm, was established in 1867 and remained open until 1853, when it was demolished.

The Seven Oaks School, located on County Road U west of Powers Lake, was demolished in the early 1950s.

The Fox River School, located near the river and Highway 83, was constructed in 1880 and later converted into a house during the 1950s.

The Oakdale School, located on County Road O near Highway 50, was also closed and remodeled as a house in the 1950s.

Slades Corners School, located west of St. John's Church, was established in 1853 and eventually demolished in 1954.

McKesson's School, located at the corner of County Roads P and Z, was later named Randale School and was closed in 1960 and later demolished.

The High Street School, located along 368th Avenue near Geneva Road, was established in the 1840s and later closed in 1953 and demolished. The site became the location of the Wheatland Consolidated School. The Wheatland Consolidated School was constructed in 1953, ending the last use for the rural schoolhouses of the town. The school was expanded in 1955, and again in 1962; however, the school building was not included in the survey because of a lack of architectural integrity.¹⁴³ None of the Town of Paris schoolhouses were included in the survey.

St. Alphonsus Catholic School

St. Alphonsus Catholic School, located at 6307 344th Avenue in the Town of Wheatland, was established in 1863; however, the first non-extant school building was not constructed until 1871. A large fire destroyed the St. Alphonsus Church, parsonage, and school in 1906, and a new church was constructed the following year. The new brick school building was constructed in 1916 for \$11,000. The school building contained four classrooms. The school was renovated in 1941 and again in 1954. The interior was remodeled in 1967, and in 1973 the parish switched to a completely lay staff at the school. The latest round of additions to the school building were completed in 2001, including an elevator.¹⁴⁴ For more information on St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, refer to the Religion Chapter.



*St. Alphonsus Catholic School, 1916
6307 344th Avenue*

The St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex, located at 6307 344th Avenue in the Town of Wheatland, and the associated church complex resources, including the adjacent church and cemetery, are significant under Criterion C: Architecture as an excellent example of an early twentieth century rural church complex. The period of significance for the property would extend from 1907 to 1916.

Historic Resources Associated with Education Included in the Survey

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	4503 232nd Avenue	School No. 7	1945	Surveyed
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic School	1966	Surveyed
Brighton	1200 248th Avenue	Bong Air Force Base Engineering Office	1959	Surveyed
Brighton	706 288th Avenue	Lincoln School - Brighton District No. 5	1928	Surveyed
Brighton	26200 Town Road	School No. 2	1848	Surveyed
Paris	1481 172nd Avenue	Old St. John the Baptist Catholic School	1924	Contributing ^A
Paris	1481 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Catholic School	1951	Contributing ^A

Paris	1901 176th Avenue	Paris Consolidated Elementary School	1949	Eligible
Randall	38810 93rd Street	School No. 1	1878	Surveyed
Randall	34034 Bassett Road	School No. 2	1934	Surveyed
Somers	10029 60th Street	Stephenson School - District No. 2	1928	Surveyed
Wheatland	6307 344th Avenue	St. Alphonsus Catholic School	1916	Contributing ^B

^A Contributing to the proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex

^B Contributing to the proposed St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex

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Religion

Introduction

In rural communities, social and cultural activities have historically been provided largely through educational and religious organizations. Several of the churches in the five towns of Kenosha County have remained in operation. However, the overwhelming majority of the church buildings have undergone insensitive renovations and additions so that few have any significant historic features and integrity left intact.

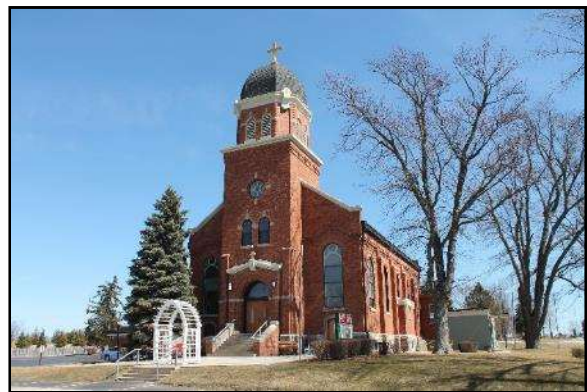
Baptist

A non-extant Baptist Church was organized and constructed in the Town of Paris in 1868. The non-extant First Free Will Baptist Church, located along Geneva Road west of County Road O, was established in the Town of Wheatland in 1856. A tornado destroyed the church building in 1900, and it was not rebuilt. However, the associated cemetery, located adjacent to the church, was maintained throughout the twentieth century.¹⁴⁵

Catholic

St. John the Baptist Catholic Church

St. John the Baptist Catholic Church was established by German and Irish immigrants in 1850 and had constructed a church building by 1859. The location of the church was originally in Kellogg's Corners in the Town of Somers; however, disputes between the German and Irish parishioners divided the congregation, and the German members moved their church site to the Town of Paris. A new Romanesque Revival style brick church was constructed in 1912. Most of the labor was done by parishioners, and the stained-glass windows were imported from Germany. The building was completed for \$18,000 and soon a school was added in 1924. In 1951, the church was renovated with a new heating plant and kitchen while a large school addition was also completed. The interior of the sanctuary was renovated in 1961, and the adjacent cemetery was added to the church complex.¹⁴⁶

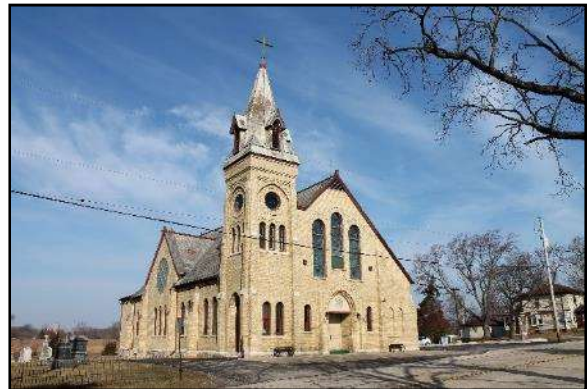


*St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, 1912
1491 172nd Avenue*

The St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex, located at 1491 172nd Avenue in the Town of Paris, and the associated church complex resources, including the adjacent old school, new school addition, rectory, shed, and two garages, are significant under Criterion C: Architecture as an excellent example of an early twentieth century rural church complex. The period of significance for the property would extend from 1912 to 1924.

St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex

The first Catholic church in the Town of Brighton was named St. Patrick's and was established by the Irish immigrant population in 1838 on the future site of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church. The first church building, constructed with logs in 1845, was replaced with a non-extant frame structure and school in 1857. A steeple and addition to the church were completed in 1860. As the parish grew, many German Catholic immigrants joined the otherwise ethnically Irish church, and the two groups coexisted. A non-extant school and convent were constructed in 1879.



*St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, 1883
1704 240th Avenue*

The church was destroyed by a tornado in 1883, and a new Gothic Revival style church was completed in the same year. The new church was officially renamed after St. Francis Xavier in honor of the prominent Father Francis Etchmann, who had led the church through most of its history up to that point. Previously, the church was known by the Irish parishioners as St. Patrick's and by German parishioners as St. Boniface. The three stained glass windows above the altar, therefore, depict all three of these saints.

The rectory building, located north of the church, was completed in 1906. A parish hall and shrine addition were constructed on to the church in 1924. The non-extant Martin Hahn Memorial Hall was constructed adjacent to the church in 1924 and later demolished in 1972. The church was remodeled in 1962. A new school and convent were completed in 1966, and the rectory was renovated the same year. The interior of the church was renovated in 1999.¹⁴⁷

The St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, located at 1700 240th Avenue in the Town of Brighton, and the associated church complex resources, including the adjacent cemetery, are significant under Criterion C: Architecture as an excellent example of a late nineteenth century rural church complex. There are other buildings associated with St. Francis Xavier on the site; however, these resources, including a rectory, convent, school, garage, and shed, either lack architectural integrity or were constructed in a much later period from the initial church complex and are therefore not contributing elements of the proposed complex. The period of significance for the property is limited to the date of construction of the church in 1883.

St. Alphonsus Catholic Church

The St. Alphonsus Catholic Congregation was established in the community of New Munster in 1849. The first stone church and parsonage were constructed in 1851, and a parochial school was established in 1863, with a school building completed in 1871. A non-extant Gothic Revival style church was constructed 1883, and the older church building converted into a concert hall. A parsonage was constructed in 1895, and the parish had over 110 families at the turn of the century. In 1907, a large fire destroyed the church and associated buildings and new Gothic Revival style church building was constructed the same year by Olaf Hoganson for \$17,000. The church held services in German until the 1910s. A new brick school was completed in 1916. The church and other parish buildings were renovated in 1941 and again in 1954. The parish had 225 families by 1976.¹⁴⁸



*St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, 1907
6307 344th Avenue*

The St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex, located at 6307 344th Avenue in the Town of Wheatland, and the associated church complex resources, including the adjacent school and cemetery, are significant under Criterion C: Architecture as an excellent example of an early twentieth century rural church complex. The period of significance for the property would extend from 1907 to 1916.

Congregational

The non-extant Bristol and Paris Congregational Church, located along the Plank Road between the two towns, was organized in 1850, and a church building was completed in 1853. The church closed in 1927 and was demolished in 1931. However, the associated cemetery, which was established in 1866, remains.¹⁴⁹

Lutheran

The non-extant Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, located at the corner of County Road MB and County Road A in the Town of Paris, was established in 1859, and a church was constructed in 1866. A parsonage was constructed in 1887. Also known as the German Lutheran Church, the church served parishes in Paris and the neighboring Town of Bristol until the two divided in 1916. Services were held in German until the early twentieth century. The church closed in 1957 and was demolished. The associated cemetery remains.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, located at 39500 60th Street in the Town of Wheatland, was established in the late 1860s, and a new church was constructed in the community of Slade's Corners in 1888. In 1856, a large annex addition and parsonage were completed adjacent to the church.¹⁵⁰ The church held service in German until the early twentieth century. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks architectural integrity.

Methodist

In 1840, the first Methodist Episcopal church was constructed in the Town of Somers. This church building was perhaps the first Methodist church constructed in Wisconsin and was located in the community of Kellogg's Corners. The church itself was established by Chauncey, Seth, and Thaddeus Kellogg, who had settled in Kenosha County after arriving from Massachusetts in 1836. The church building was sold and demolished in 1914.

A second small Methodist Church was constructed along the Green Bay Road in the Town of Somers in 1863. The building was moved to the Village of Somers in 1889. In 1918, the church combined with a Congregational Church, and in 1921 the building was extensively remodeled.¹⁵¹

Presbyterian

A non-extant Presbyterian Church, located along the Green Bay Road in the Town of Somers, was constructed in 1839. The building was moved further north in 1846 and again to the Village of Somers in 1886.¹⁵²

Historic Resources Associated with Religion Included in the Survey

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church	1883	Contributing ^A
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic School Convent	1966	Surveyed
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Rectory	1906	Surveyed
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic School	1966	Surveyed
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Garage	1950	Surveyed
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic School Shed	1966	Surveyed
Paris	1491 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Catholic Church	1912	Contributing ^B
Paris	1481 172nd Avenue	Old St. John the Baptist Catholic School	1924	Contributing ^B
Paris	1481 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Catholic School	1951	Contributing ^B
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Rectory	1912	Contributing ^B
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Garage #1	1924	Contributing ^B
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Garage #2	1924	Contributing ^B
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Shed	1924	Contributing ^B
Randall	10330 336th Avenue	Our Lady of La Salette Shrine	1979	Surveyed
Randall	10330 336th Avenue	Our Lady of La Salette Pilgrim Inn Dormitory	1979	Surveyed
Randall	10330 336th Avenue	Our Lady of La Salette Gift Shop	1979	Surveyed
Randall	10330 336th Avenue	Our Lady of La Salette Shrine Quonset	c.1945	Surveyed
Wheatland	39500 60th Street	St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage	1956	Surveyed
Wheatland	39506 60th Street	St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church	1888	Surveyed
Wheatland	39506 60th Street	St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church Annex	1956	Surveyed
Wheatland	6307 344th Avenue	St. Alphonsus Catholic Church	1907	Contributing ^C
Wheatland	6307 344th Avenue	St. Alphonsus Catholic School	1916	Contributing ^C

^A Contributing to the proposed St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex

^B Contributing to the proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex

^C Contributing to the proposed St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex

Art & Literature

Wrought Iron Cross Cemetery Monuments

During the mid- to the late nineteenth century, many German immigrants to the United States erected decorative wrought iron crosses as burial monuments. A large number of these crosses can be found in the cemeteries of the St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, located at 1700 240th Avenue in the Town of Brighton, and the St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, located at 34200 Geneva Road in the Town of Wheatland. For more information on both the St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church and the St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, refer to the Religion Chapter.

Decorative wrought iron crosses are commonly found in cemeteries throughout Germany and around the Black Sea in southern Russia. Iron cross grave markers can also be found in thousands of cemeteries across the American heartland, from Kansas to central Canada and from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. Unlike wooden crosses, those made of metal were capable of withstanding the elements over time. Wrought iron cross grave markers in the United States were used predominately by Catholics of German, Polish, and Czech heritage during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The tradition of wrought iron cemetery crosses is especially tied to the wave of German migration to the United States from the Volga region of Russia that started in the 1870s. Many Volga Germans first traveled to Wisconsin before settling in heavy concentrations in Great Plains states.¹⁵³



St. Alphonsus Catholic Cemetery Wrought Iron Cross, 34200 Geneva Road

Many cross-making blacksmiths learned their trade before they immigrated to the United States during the late nineteenth century and were from a variety of nationalities including German, Irish, Hungarian, Czech, Ukrainian, and French. Use of the wrought iron crosses waned by the end of World War II, as tombstones of granite, marble, or concrete increased in affordability and the demand for other services of local blacksmiths declined. During the late 1980s and 1990s, wrought iron cemetery crosses in North Dakota were heavily researched and documented by the Institute of Regional Studies at North Dakota State University. This marks what appears to be the first major research conducted on the subject and recognizes the wrought iron crosses not solely as a product of a cultural group or matter of ethnic tradition, but also as a folk-art form.¹⁵⁴

Crosses were commonly homemade, while others were manufactured commercially throughout the region by blacksmith shops and foundries. Companies known to manufacture the crosses in Southeastern Wisconsin include Badger Wire and Iron Works of Milwaukee, active during the early twentieth century and the foundry of Hubert Wagner in Burlington in neighboring Racine County, active during the late nineteenth century.¹⁵⁵

Some of the crosses in the St. Francis Xavier Catholic Cemetery and the St. Alphonsus Catholic Cemetery are stamped “Burlington,” and therefore were likely produced by the foundry of Hubert Wagner. Hubert Wagner was born in France in 1824 and migrated to Pottsville, Pennsylvania in 1844. There he married Salome Zwiebel of France in 1846 and went on to have eight children: Charles, Hubert Jr., Elizabeth, John, William, Mary, Theresa, and Emma. In 1856, Wagner moved his family to Burlington, Wisconsin, where Hubert partnered with Anton Zwiebel to open a machine shop and brass foundry in a wood frame building on Pine Street north of Milwaukee Avenue. The partnership dissolved in 1863, at which time Wagner continued operating the company under his own name. In 1867, Wagner partnered with F. G. Klein, continuing the machine shop and iron foundry. Among their products were threshing machines and fanning mill irons. The foundry was producing wrought iron cemetery crosses by the 1870s. In 1875, the company hired John P. Mather to set up agents for selling Wagner’s Threshing Machines in Minnesota and Iowa. The company was producing corn shellers, churns, Iron Horse Hitching Posts, cast iron sinks, and leach tubs by 1877. Wagner bought out Klein’s interest in the company in 1879 and continued its operation for a while under his own name and later Burlington Foundry & Machine Shop. By 1881, the company was known as Hubert Wagner’s Machine Shop & Foundry and was marketing a hay and straw cutter. In 1884, Wagner’s sons, Hubert Jr., William, and John Wagner, began leasing their father’s machine shop and foundry under the name Wagner Brothers Burlington Foundry.¹⁵⁶ The majority of the crosses in both the St. Francis Xavier and St. Alphonsus cemetery date from the 1870s and 1880s.



St. Francis Xavier Cemetery Wrought Iron Crosses, 1700 240th Avenue

Historic Resources Associated with Art & Literature Included in the Survey

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	1700 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Cemetery Wrought Iron Crosses	1843	Contributing ^A
Wheatland	34200 Geneva Road	St. Alphonsus Catholic Cemetery Wrought Iron Crosses	1851	Contributing ^B

^A Contributing to the proposed St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex

^B Contributing to the proposed St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex

Commerce

Introduction

The small unincorporated communities of rural Kenosha County were important locations for the commercial supply of goods and services during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Small businesses in these communities provided necessary goods and services to farmers, even after many of them began acquiring automobiles. However, largely after World War II, farmers and rural residents were willing and able to drive longer distances to supermarkets, discount stores, and shopping malls in nearby incorporated municipalities because of the increased quality of automobiles and rural roads. To this day, the only businesses that continue to operate in the rural communities, if any, are predominately small taverns.¹⁵⁷

Goods and Services

Bobby Nelson's Cheese Shop

The Twentieth Century Commercial style Bobby Nelson Cheese Shop, located at 2924 120th Avenue in the Town of Paris, was established in 1949. Situated off of Interstate 90, the small cheese shop catered primarily to tourists, visiting Wisconsin from the south. The store, which sells cheese, pickled products, and various encased meats, has an interior decorated with memorabilia and paintings, and a large iconic historic sign outside. An associated mail-order business shipped products from Wisconsin to the rest of the country since the 1960s. Established by Bobby Nelson, a former professional wrestler and Milwaukee Police Officer, the shop carried only specialty items made in Wisconsin. The shop remained small throughout its history. Nelson operated the cheese store until he retired in 1979. The business was sold and continued to operate, under his name until it closed in 2019.¹⁵⁸



*Bobby Nelson Cheese Shop, 1949
2924 120th Avenue*

The Bobby Nelson Cheese Shop is significant under Criterion C: Architecture as an excellent example of a small mid-twentieth century roadside commercial business. It is also significant under Criterion A: History in the area of Commerce for its role in the development of highway

tourism in southeastern Wisconsin. The period of significance for the property would extend from 1949 to 1979, when Bobby Nelson retired.

Historic Resources Associated with Commerce Included in the Survey

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	2924 120th Avenue	Bobby Nelson Cheese Shop	1949	Eligible
Paris	1501 200th Avenue	Charles and Edward Gunter Service Station	1929	Surveyed
Paris	1700 200th Avenue	Paris Motel	1958	Surveyed
Paris	4510 200th Avenue	Bristol Motel	1956	Surveyed
Paris	4510 200th Avenue	Bristol Motel Office	1956	Surveyed
Paris	4510 200th Avenue	Bristol Motel Sign	1956	Surveyed
Paris	13402 Burlington Road	General Store	1908	Surveyed
Randall	34231 Bassett Road	Karacher Building	1901	Surveyed
Randall	34309 Bassett Road	Bassett Store	1898	Surveyed
Somers	1350 22nd Avenue	Bank One Wisconsin	1978	Surveyed
Somers	2704 30th Avenue	Lesko Meat Market	1956	Surveyed
Wheatland	4702 328th Avenue	Wheatland Store	1892	Surveyed
Wheatland	6522 352nd Avenue	Burlington, Brighton, and Wheatland Telephone Company	1975	Surveyed
Wheatland	34501 Geneva Road	Uhen Garage	1921	Surveyed

Planning & Landscape Architecture

Patterns of Community Development

Since the late nineteenth century, the lakes of the rural Kenosha County have attracted the development of resorts and an associated tourism industry. Summer recreation soon gave way to secondary homes in close proximity via railway, and later automobile, to the City of Kenosha and the larger urban areas of Milwaukee and Chicago. Previously settled farmland was subdivided and sold near the lakes. This trend has continued to the present, and the lists of subdivisions and additions in the towns of Randall and Wheatland are extensive. The more agricultural towns of Paris and Brighton have not experienced these developments, and the Town of Somers has recently been largely incorporated as the Village of Somers, obscuring the many subdivisions and additions within its jurisdiction.

Subdivisions and Additions in the Town of Randall

<i>Subdivision/Addition Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date Recorded</i>
Benedict's	North shore of Benedict Lake	August 20, 1890
Hesing's Powers Lake	Northwest shore of Powers Lake	October 9, 1894
McKesson's Powers Lake	North shore of Powers Lake	November 29, 1901
Illinois Park	North shore of Powers Lake	August 15, 1905
Nippersink Park – Shinner's	South of Nippersink golf course	July 6, 1926
Nippersink 6th Addition	South of golf course, south of Nippersink Park	June 1, 1929
Benedict Shores	East shore of Benedict Lake	May 19, 1937
Lake Knolls	Southeast shore and inland from Powers Lake	May 4, 1938
Nippersink Estates	Inland from the east shore of Benedict Lake	December 6, 1946
Bel-Air	SE of the intersection of Bassett Rd. & 360th Ave.	June 11, 1946
Powers Lake Heights	Inland from the east shore of Powers Lake	May 3, 1947
Jefferson Island	South shore of Powers Lake	August 11, 1948
Jefferson Island 1st Addition	South shore of Powers Lake	February 1, 1950
Golfdale Estates	Inland from the east shore of Benedict Lake	November 20, 1957
Meadow Acres	South side of 87th Street	July 1, 1959
Rolling Hills	Between Wilmot Ave. & Fox River Road	June 6, 1972
Twin Manor Estates	North of 98th Street	October 11, 1973
Deerpath at Wilmot	Between Wilmot Ave. & Fox River Road	September 26, 1974
Kakos	South side of 87th Street	February 20, 1976
Lake Knolls North and West	Adjacent to Lake Knolls Subdivision	January 29, 1980
Jefferson Island East	South shore of Powers Lake	August 3, 1981
Wildwoods	South shore of Powers Lake	March 26, 1982
Jefferson Bay Colony	South shore of Powers Lake	August 13, 1991

Ashbury Acres	South side of 87th Street	Mach 5, 1998
Arrowhead	South side of 87th Street	June 2, 2000

Subdivisions and Additions in the Town of Wheatland

<i>Subdivision/Addition Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date Recorded</i>
New Munster	North side of New Munster	June 1, 1864
Lily Lake	Southwest shore of Lily Lake	August 23, 1922
Kersting's Addition	South side of Lily Lake	December 13, 1922
Kersting's Eastern & Northern	North and east sides of Lily Lake	November 21, 1924
River Bend	East shore of the Fox River at Highway 55	July 20, 1926
Oakwood Shores	South of Highway 55 at Fox River	June 11, 1928
Summerhaven	West and north side of Lily Lake, inland	July 26, 1928
Fox River Pines	West of 328th Avenue at Wheatland	July 1, 1954
Lo-Gra-Sche	South of Geneva Road	October 4, 1955
Nord Du Lac	Northeast side of Lily Lake, inland	January 29, 1964
Meadow Creek	West of 352nd Avenue	August 7, 1968
Koch's Rollingbrooke Manor	South of Geneva Road	October 18, 1978
Oak Forest	North of Highway 55	December 27, 1984
Rolling Meadow Estates	South of Geneva Road	January 27, 1995
Cranberry Knolls	West of Dyer Lake Road	October 5, 1995
Koch's Meadowbrooke Farms	East and West of 368th Avenue	November 3, 1997
Sarti Hills	West of 352nd Avenue	June 18, 1999
Prairie View	North of Bloomfield Road	August 12, 2003
High Street	East of 376th Avenue	October 28, 2005
Hillside Heights Estates	East of 348th Avenue	September 7, 2006

Cemeteries

Rural Kenosha County is dotted with numerous small cemeteries. A few of these cemeteries, closely associated with church complexes, are contributing elements to historic complexes. For more information on these locations refer to the Religion chapter. However, most the rural cemeteries are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A listing of cemeteries in the survey area is as follows:

Brighton

The St. Francis Xavier Catholic Cemetery is located next to the church at 1700 240th Avenue. The cemetery includes a number of wrought iron crosses. For more information on iron crosses, refer to the Art and Literature Chapter.

There are also assorted abandoned cemetery lots in the center of the town that were displaced by the Bong Air Force Base in the late 1950s.¹⁵⁹

Paris

The Bristol-Paris Cemetery is located along Highway 60, one mile west of County Road K.

The Paris Corners Cemetery, also known as the Methodist Cemetery, is located along Highway 45, north of Highway 142.

The Paris Lutheran Cemetery is located along County Road A, east of 144th Street.

St. John's Catholic Cemetery is located along County Road D, north of Highway 142.¹⁶⁰

Randall

The Mound Prairie Cemetery is located along 104th Street, west of Twin Lakes.

St. John's Cemetery is west of Bassett along 98th Street.

Wilmot Cemetery is located along 116th Street west of Wilmot.

An unnamed cemetery is located on the Ellverman Farm along 312th Street.¹⁶¹

Somers

While there are a number of cemeteries in the incorporated Village of Somers, there are none within the Town of Somers, which was covered in this survey.

Wheatland

The St. Alphonsus Catholic Cemetery is located next to the church at 34200 Geneva Road. The cemetery includes a number of Wrought Iron Crosses. For more information on iron crosses, refer to the Art and Literature Chapter.

The First German Presbyterian Cemetery is on Geneva Road west of New Munster.

The Free Will Baptist Cemetery is along Geneva Road, west of County Road O.

The Methodist Cemetery is on High Street, also known as 376th Avenue, south of 31st Street.

The St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery is on Highway 50 east of Slade's Corners.

The Wheatland Township Cemetery is on County Road O, south of Highway 50.¹⁶²

Conservation

Richard Bong State Recreation Area

In 1963, the federal government gave the land of the former Richard Bong Air Force Base, which was never completed, to the Wisconsin Conservation Department so that the land could be managed as a wildlife preserve. For more information on the Richard Bong Air Force Base, refer to the Government Chapter. Since the early 1970s, a number of plans have been proposed to decide what to do with the large piece of state property in the middle of the Town of Brighton. In 1978, the Wisconsin State Legislature authorized the implementation of a master plan for the recreation area, which was completed in 1981. The recreation area provides recreational amenities including hunting, hiking, swimming, fishing, kayaking, and campsites. Presently, only 280 acres of the park's 4,515 acres is developed, and the rest remains a nature preserve. In 2005, the park was designated as an Import Bird Area by the National Audubon Society.¹⁶³ The Richard Bong State Recreation Area was included in the survey but is not of sufficient age and is not potentially eligible for listing the National Register of Historic Places.



*Richard Bong State Recreation Area, 1981
26313 Burlington Road*

Historic Resources Associated with Planning & Landscape Architecture Included in the Survey

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	1700 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Cemetery	1843	Contributing ^A
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Park	1972	Surveyed
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Park Shelter & Toilet Bldg.	1972	Surveyed
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Park Maintenance Building	1972	Surveyed
Brighton	26313 Burlington Road	Richard Bong State Recreation Area	1958	Surveyed
Brighton	26313 Burlington Road	George Molinaro Visitor Center	1981	Surveyed
Wheatland	34200 Geneva Road	St. Alphonsus Catholic Cemetery	1851	Contributing ^B
Wheatland	7555 Lily Lake Road	Summerhaven War Memorial	1928	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex

^B Contributing to the proposed St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex

Recreation & Entertainment

Tourism Industry

With road improvements and increasing affordability of the automobile during the early twentieth century, recreational development for the tourism industry boomed around the lakes in rural Kenosha County. During this time, a number of lakefront subdivisions were platted for the construction of cottages and vacation properties which would attract vacationers from across Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

Athletics

Brighton Dale Links

The Kenosha County Parks Commission developed a large public golf course, located at 830 248th Avenue in the Town of Brighton, on land that had formerly been a part of the Richard Bong Air Force Base. For more information on the Richard Bong Air Force Base, refer to the Government Chapter. The links clubhouse was designed by Kenosha architect Robert Kueny and the golf course was designed by the notable course designer Edmund Ault. For more information on both Kueny and Ault, refer to the Architecture Chapter. The terrain of the course is primarily based on the native setting of wetlands and low deciduous forest. The course is very large and includes three separate tracts comprising 45 holes. The White Birch and Blue Spruce are 18-hole, par 72 layouts that measure 7,000 and 6,700 yards, respectively, and the Red Pine is a 9-hole, par 36 layout of 3,512 yards. When it was completed in the early 1970s, it was largest public course in the state.¹⁶⁴



Brighton Dale Links Clubhouse, 1972
830 248th Avenue

The Brighton Dale Links Complex is significant under Criterion C: Architecture as an excellent example of a post-war public golf course. The period of significance for the property is limited to the date of construction in 1972.

Nippersink Community

When the resort was established in the 1923, it was the only location in southern Wisconsin that actively welcomed Jewish vacationers from the Chicago area. Nippersink approximately means “the Place of Little Waters” and is located on Benedict and Tombeau Lakes, south of Powers Lake. Associated Lodge Plats were subdivided from 1925 to 1928, and frequent visitors to the resort were encouraged to build vacation homes nearby. By the 1930s, the resort had developed a reputation for also being a popular destination for organized crime, also on holiday up from Chicago.



*House (Nippersink Community), 1926
40520 104th Street*

The 160-acre Nippersink Country Club Golf Course was developed during the late 1930s and was designed by James Foulis, Jr. The Nippersink Country Club Golf Course, located at 1055 Tombeau Road in the Town of Randall, was included in the survey and is not potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places individually.¹⁶⁵

The resort featured day camps operated during the summer months for children and golfing, fishing, and boating for adults. Music and entertainment were also provided. The resort declined during the 1960s as restrictive covenants became illegal, air conditioning became commonplace, and the customers of the resort moved on to other destinations. Part of the resort became condominiums in the early 1980s. The resort was sold in 1990 and went bankrupt in the early 2000s.¹⁶⁶

The Nippersink community, including the resort, golf course, and a number of residential subdivisions, is split between Walworth and Kenosha Counties. Consequently, without the main resort properties being within the survey area, it is difficult to accurately assess eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. However, one of the houses in the Nippersink community, located at 40520 104th Street in the Town of Randall, is a fine example of a storybook Tudor Revival style home. It is significant under Criterion C: Architecture as an excellent example of an early twentieth century Tudor Revival style home. The period of significance for the property would be limited to the date of construction in 1926.

Wilmot Ski Hills

In 1938, Walter Stopa first leased the land with a large hill in the southeastern corner of the Town of Randall along the Illinois state line for use as a ski slope. He named the site Wilmot Hills, after the nearby community on the other side of the Fox River. One of the first downhill ski slopes in Wisconsin, the site consisted of a non-extant warming cabin and single tow rope at first. The hill drew more than 1,000 visitors a day in the winter of 1939. A non-extant ski lodge was constructed at the base of the hill in the early 1940s, and Stopa purchased the land of the ski

hill in 1952. Located at 11931 Fox River Road, Wilmot Ski Hills has a vertical drop of approximately 200 feet, the steepest incline in the region of southeast Wisconsin.¹⁶⁷

Downhill skiing has origins in the Swiss Alps in the early Twentieth Century and soon became the past time of wealthy tourist. The first American ski resorts began to appear during the 1930s. Most of them were established in upstate New York and New England but can be found elsewhere in the country. Such resorts were often closely associated with New Deal park and improvement projects, and the architecture of ski resorts has followed as most ski resort buildings have been designed in Rustic, Chalet, or Contemporary styles. By the 1940s, the geographic location of these larger lodges moved



*Wilmot Ski Hills Lodge, 1973
11931 Fox River Road*

to the western states, particularly California and Colorado. The earliest American ski resorts focused only on skiing. Though as the sport grew in popularity, resorts began accommodating other functions such as hotels, housing, entertainment, a variety of other recreational activities, and subsequently additional buildings besides the early warming houses and basic means of getting up the slopes. The culture of downhill skiing changed significantly after World War II, as the number of recreational skiers tripled during the 1950s and the resorts grew in scale. By the 1960s, such resorts expanded into complexes with hotels, summer resorts, and eventually condominiums.¹⁶⁸

Wilmot Ski Hills was a pioneer in snowmaking, as Walter Stopa developed a system of rubber hoses, aluminum pipes, and sprinkler heads in 1952. During this period, the hill was also the summer site of the Wilmot Hills Race Course for Sports Car Club of America from 1954 to 1967. The first chairlift was added to the hill in 1961, and the name was changed from Wilmot Hills to Wilmot Mountain in 1965. A restaurant, the Iron Kettle, was introduced in 1969. Outdoor lighting was installed on the slopes for night skiing in 1968, and the first chairlift was introduced in 1969. The main resort lodge, which was completed in 1973, contains a restaurant, two bars, a ski shop, toilets, rentals and lockers. A series of additions and alterations have since been made to the facility. Tubing, snowboarding, and a terrain park were introduced in the 1990s. A large tubing facility was constructed along the hill in 2011. In 2016, Vail Resorts purchased Wilmot Ski Hills and incorporated it into its Epic brand family of resorts.¹⁶⁹

The ski hills complex includes resources such as the ski hill itself, the main lodge, a house, two maintenance buildings, and a large storage shed. The Wilmot Ski Hills Complex is significant under Criterion A: History in the area of Recreation for its role in the history of downhill skiing in Kenosha County. The period of significance for the property would extend from 1959 to 1973.

Automobile Racing

Great Lakes Dragaway

During the 1950s, automobile drag racing and hotrods were very popular; however, racing on public streets was illegal. This led to the development of designated tracks across the country. One of the first in Wisconsin was the Great Lakes Dragaway, located at 18411 1st Street in the Town of Paris on the Kenosha-Racine county line. The Dragaway was established in 1956 and expanded the following year with an announcing tower, an entry and parking area, two-thousand seat bleachers, a public address system, and a repaved track that consisted of two old drag strips, 3,000 feet long and 50 feet wide. During the late 1950s and the 1960s, most of the drag racing cars were modified automobiles that could reach speeds of 210 miles per hour. Over 20,000 people attended a four-day Labor Day National Open of Drag Racing held at the track in 1968, the largest car racing gathering in Wisconsin history. By the 1970s, nitrous methane was commonly used on exhibition cars, which could reach speeds of approximately 350 miles per hour and finish the track in less than four seconds. The track has only been open during the summer months since its inception. Racing can be dangerous, and three spectators were killed in an incident in 1979; another ten were severely injured in 1981. The Great Lakes Dragaway was sold to Mofoco Enterprises in 1994.¹⁷⁰



*Great Lakes Dragaway, 1956
18411 1st Street*

There have been a number of historic drag strip racing sites in Wisconsin, including ones at the Fond du Lac Speedway, Wilmot Hills Road Race Course, Westgate outdoor theater in Racine, Lake Geneva Speed Center, K-K Sport Arena in Kaukauna, the Tenora Dragway, the Amber Green Dragways in Eau Claire, and the Great Lakes Dragaway. Only Great Lakes Dragaway, K-K Sports, and the Amber Green Dragways are still in operation and the Dragaway has been around the longest. The Dragaway is considered, among present racers, one of the more historic dragstrip sites in the country.¹⁷¹

The Great Lakes Dragaway is significant under Criterion A: History in the area of Recreation for its role in the history of drag racing in Wisconsin. The period of significance for the property would extend from 1956 to 1994, when the property was sold.

Historic Resources Associated with Recreation & Entertainment Included in the Survey

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	22230 45th Street	Happy Acres Kampground	1972	Surveyed
Brighton	920 224th Avenue	Camp Friendship Lodge	1978	Surveyed
Brighton	920 224th Avenue	Camp Friendship Pool Shed	1978	Surveyed
Brighton	920 224th Avenue	Camp Friendship Garage	1978	Surveyed
Brighton	920 224th Avenue	Camp Friendship Pool	1978	Surveyed
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Links Course	1972	Contributing ^A

Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Links Club House	1972	Contributing ^A
Paris	18411 1st Street	Great Lakes Dragaway	1956	Eligible
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills	1959	Contributing ^B
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills Lodge	1973	Contributing ^B
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills Maintenance Building #1	1973	Contributing ^B
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills Maintenance Building #2	1973	Contributing ^B
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills House	1973	Contributing ^B
Randall	1055 Tombeau Road	Nippersink Country Club Golf Course	1923	Surveyed
Somers	4209 Green Bay Road	George Capoun Golf Academy	1952	Surveyed
Wheatland	3363 Dyer Lake Road	Camp Oh-Da-Ko-Ta	>1937	Surveyed

^A Contributing to the proposed Brighton Dale Links Complex

^B Contributing to the proposed Wilmot Ski Hills Complex

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Survey Results

Introduction

The survey conducted on the historical aspects of rural Kenosha County shows a genuine abundance of valuable historic properties within the survey boundary. Several of the properties surveyed were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or were included in the proposed complexes and farmsteads. The examples found in the survey area suggest a community rich with history and some respect for the history of the resources that are available to them. However, an intensive survey is a snapshot in time capturing the readily available information of the moment, and further information can and will become known.

The principal investigators surveyed 418 resources of architectural or historical interest were surveyed. Of these, 12 are individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for architectural and/or historical significance. There were also three potential historic farmsteads and five potential historic complexes identified.

This chapter contains the following results of the survey: a list of individual properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a list of properties individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, information on the three proposed historic farmsteads and five proposed historic complexes eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a listing of all properties surveyed in the unincorporated communities of Kenosha County, and maps of the portions of the survey area where historic resources were identified. Farmstead and complex summaries include a list of all resources included within the boundaries and if the resources are contributing or not contributing to the farmstead or complex.

The lists that are given of the potentially eligible properties are not permanent. Properties might change, fall into disrepair, become gutted by fire, come under renovation, demolition, or rehabilitation. Properties may fall from the list as others become potential for the list. Further research on buildings may uncover additional properties that went uncovered during the course of this survey and should be added to the potentially eligible lists.

Resources Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Period of Significance</i>
Wheatland	Restricted	Wehmhoff Mound	Archeological Site

The only currently listed property within the survey boundaries of the Towns of Somers, Paris, Brighton, Wheatland, and Randall is the archeological site of an Eastern Woodland Indian burial mound in the Town of Wheatland.

Resources Individually Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Period of Significance</i>
Paris	2924 120th Avenue	Bobby Nelson Cheese Shop	1949-1979
Paris	2403 136th Avenue	Robert M. and June Kueny House	1957
Paris	1901 176th Avenue	Paris Consolidated Elementary School	1949-1964
Paris	2503 176th Avenue	Joseph H. & Anna Stollenwerk Octagonal Barn	1901
Paris	18411 1st Street	Great Lakes Dragaway	1956-1994
Paris	2002 200th Avenue	Matthew and Eva Thom House	1883-1940
Randall	40520 104th Street	House	1926
Randall	10400 400th Avenue	Charles and Elina Peterson Dairy Barn	1930
Randall	40625 92nd Street	Steve Doerner House	1968
Somers	7201 60th Street	James and Sena Sorenson House	1926
Wheatland	3606 Dyer Lake Road	James and Julia Ashley House	1861
Wheatland	33301 Geneva Road	John P. and Mary Runkel House	1878

Proposed Farmsteads Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Period of Significance</i>
Brighton	21810 31st Street	William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead	1912-c.1950
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead	1854-c.1930
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead	1915-c.1950

Proposed Complexes Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Period of Significance</i>
Brighton	1700 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex	1883
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Links Complex	1972
Paris	1481 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex	1912-1924
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills Complex	1959-1973
Wheatland	6307 344th Avenue	St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex	1907-1916

Proposed William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead

Narrative Description

The proposed William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead is a well-defined cluster of nine buildings situated in the Town of Brighton in Kenosha County and has boundaries roughly delineated by 31st Street to the south and the edges of the present farm. The farmstead began during the early twentieth century and was developed largely over the next half century. By consulting aerial photographs of the county taken around 1937, it is known that no large buildings have been demolished and that few have been constructed since that time.

Statement of Significance

The proposed William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead was identified for its concentration of residential and agricultural buildings constructed primarily during the early twentieth century, having local significance under National Register Criterion C: Architecture. The district is comprised of nine contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1912 and ending in circa 1950, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several common architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. For more information on the history of the farmstead, refer to the Agriculture Chapter.

Boundary Description

The proposed farmstead consists of portions of the legal parcel at 21810 31st Street around the contributing and non-contributing resources within the farmstead. The boundaries of the proposed William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead are clearly delineated on the accompanying farmstead map and enclose an area of 5.38 acres. The boundaries of the proposed William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead enclose the area historically associated with the farmstead's nine contributing resources. While adjacent areas are agricultural in nature, they were never developed and are extraneous acreage. The result is a tight farmstead with as few non-contributing resources and extraneous acreage as possible.

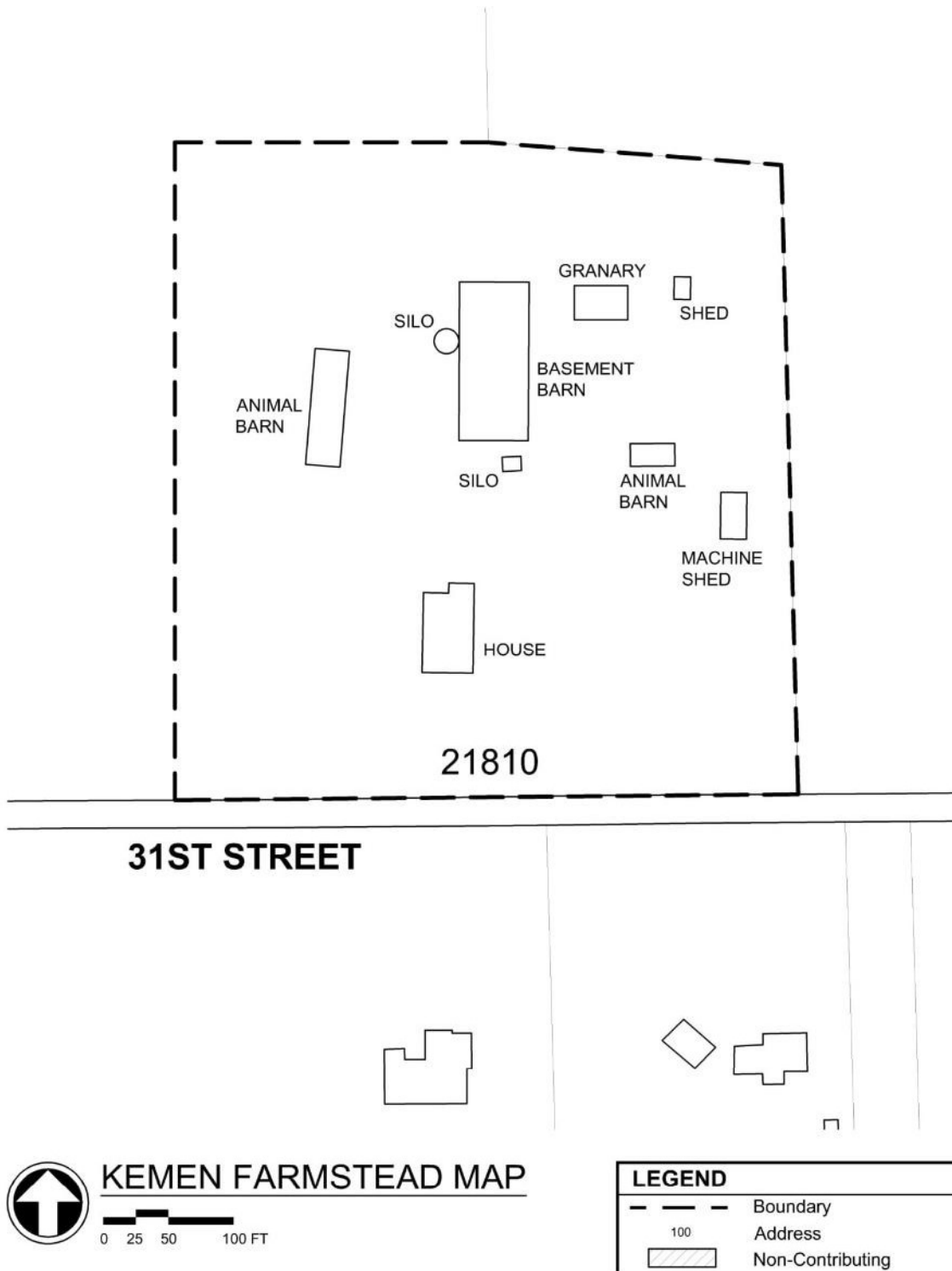
Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property, the historic name, style, the date or circa date of construction, and the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) status.

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	21810 31st Street	William and Catherine Kemen House	Queen Anne	1912	C
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Basement Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Granary	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Machine Shed	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Shed	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Animal Barn #1	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Animal Barn #2	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C

Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Silo #1	N/A	>1937	C
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Silo #2	N/A	>1937	C

Proposed William and Catherine Kemen Farmstead Map



Proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead

Narrative Description

The proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead is a well-defined cluster of 15 buildings situated in the Town of Paris in Kenosha County and has boundaries roughly delineated by 200th Avenue to the west and the edges of the present farm. The farmstead began during the mid-nineteenth century and was developed largely over the next century. By consulting aerial photographs of the county taken around 1937, it is known that no large buildings have been demolished and that approximately one third have been constructed since that time.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead was identified for its concentration of residential and agricultural buildings constructed primarily during the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, having local significance under National Register Criterion C: Architecture. The district is comprised of 11 contributing and four non-contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1854 and ending in circa 1930, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several common architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. For more information on the history of the farmstead, refer to the Agriculture Chapter.

Boundary Description

The proposed farmstead consists of portions of the legal parcel at 4009 200th Avenue around the contributing and non-contributing resources within the farmstead. The boundaries of the proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead are clearly delineated on the accompanying farmstead map and enclose an area of 8.15 acres. The boundaries of the proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead enclose the area historically associated with the farmstead's 11 contributing and four non-contributing resources. While adjacent areas are agricultural in nature, they were never developed and are extraneous acreage. The result is a tight farmstead with as few non-contributing resources and extraneous acreage as possible.

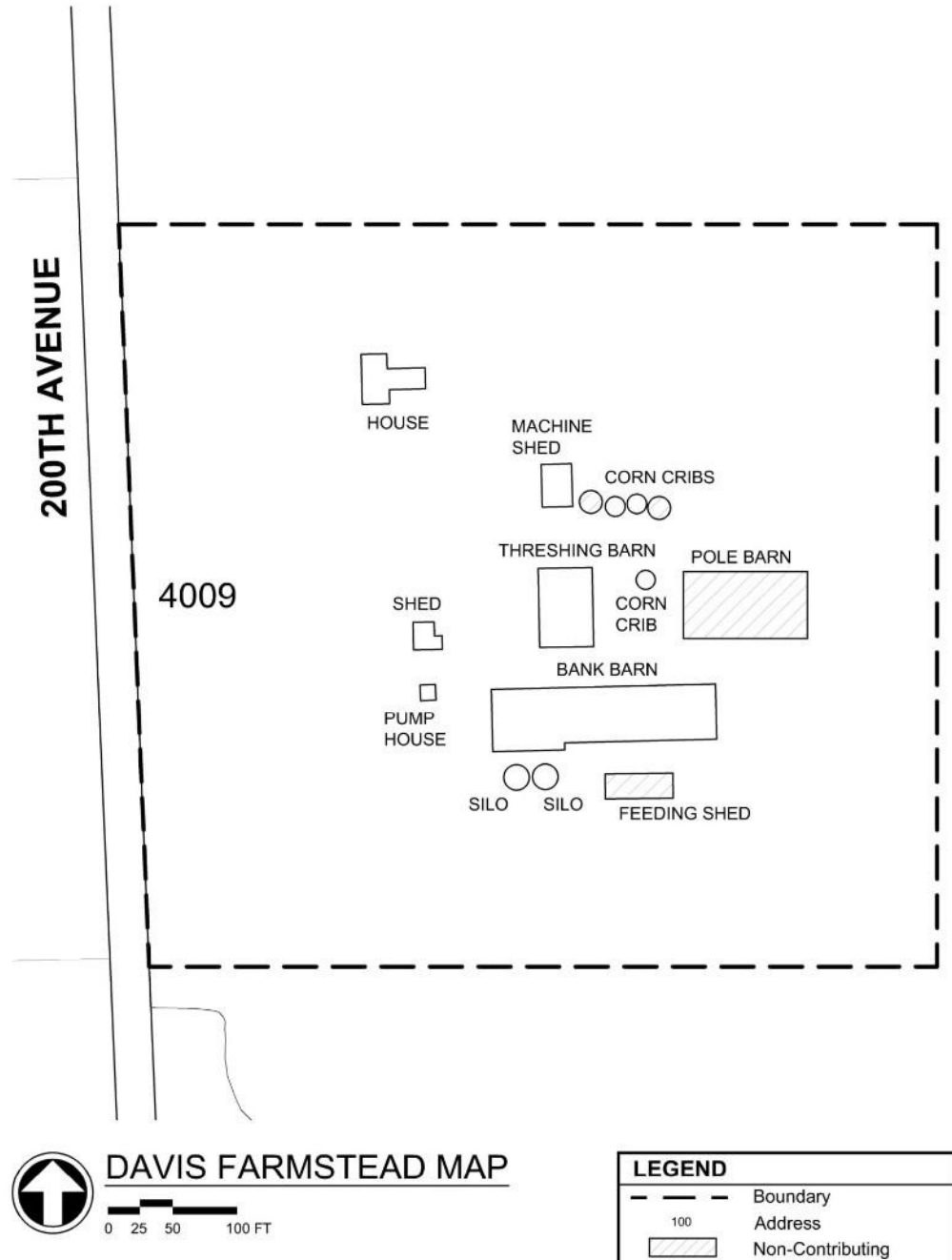
Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property, the historic name, style, the date or circa date of construction, and the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) status.

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Richard and Elizabeth Davis House	Gabled Ell	1854	C
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Bank Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Threshing Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian	>1937	C
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Pole Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian	>1937	NC
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Feeding Shed	Astylistic Utilitarian	>1937	NC
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Machine Shed	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Pump House	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C

Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Shed	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Silo #1	N/A	>1937	C
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Silo #2	N/A	>1937	C
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #1	N/A	>1937	C
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #2	N/A	>1937	C
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #3	N/A	>1937	NC
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #4	N/A	>1937	C
Paris	4009 200th Ave.	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #5	N/A	>1937	NC

Proposed Richard and Elizabeth Davis Farmstead Map



Proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead

Narrative Description

The proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead is a well-defined cluster of 12 buildings situated in the Town of Wheatland in Kenosha County and has boundaries roughly delineated by highway 83 to the east and the edges of the present farm. The farmstead began during the early twentieth century and was developed largely over the next half century. By consulting aerial photographs of the county taken around 1937, it is known that no large buildings have been demolished and that approximately one-third have been constructed since that time.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead was identified for its concentration of residential and agricultural buildings constructed primarily during the early twentieth century, having local significance under National Register Criterion C: Architecture. The district is comprised of eight contributing and four non-contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1915 and ending in circa 1950, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several common architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. For more information on the history of the farmstead, refer to the Agriculture Chapter.

Boundary Description

The proposed farmstead consists of portions of the legal parcel lot at 3314 STH 83 around the contributing and non-contributing resources within the farmstead. The boundaries of the proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead are clearly delineated on the accompanying farmstead map and enclose an area of 13.64 acres. The boundaries of the proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead enclose the area historically associated with the farmstead's eight contributing and four non-contributing resources. While adjacent areas are agricultural in nature, they were never developed and are extraneous acreage. The result is a tight farmstead with as few non-contributing resources and extraneous acreage as possible.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property, the historic name, style, the date or circa date of construction, and the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) status.

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff House	Dutch Col. Rev.	1915	C
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Dairy Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Pig Barn	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Corn Crib	N/A	<1937	C
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Outhouse	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C

Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Smokehouse	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Garage	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Shed #1	Astylistic Utilitarian	<1937	C
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Shed #2	Astylistic Utilitarian	>1937	NC
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Silo #1	N/A	>1937	NC
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Silo #2	N/A	>1937	NC
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Silo #3	N/A	>1937	NC

Proposed Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff Farmstead Map



Proposed St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex is a well-defined cluster of one building, multiple objects, and one site situated in the Town of Brighton in Kenosha County and has boundaries roughly delineated by 240th Avenue and edges of the St. Francis Xavier Cemetery. The complex began during the mid-nineteenth century and was developed largely over the next half century.

Statement of Significance

The proposed St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex was identified for its Gothic Revival style religious facility constructed between 1843 and 1883, having local significance under National Register Criterion C: Architecture. The district is comprised of three contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, limited to 1883, constitutes the proposed period of significance for Criteria C. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive religious facility that played a significant role in the development of the community. For more information on the history of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, refer to the Religion Chapter.

Boundary Description

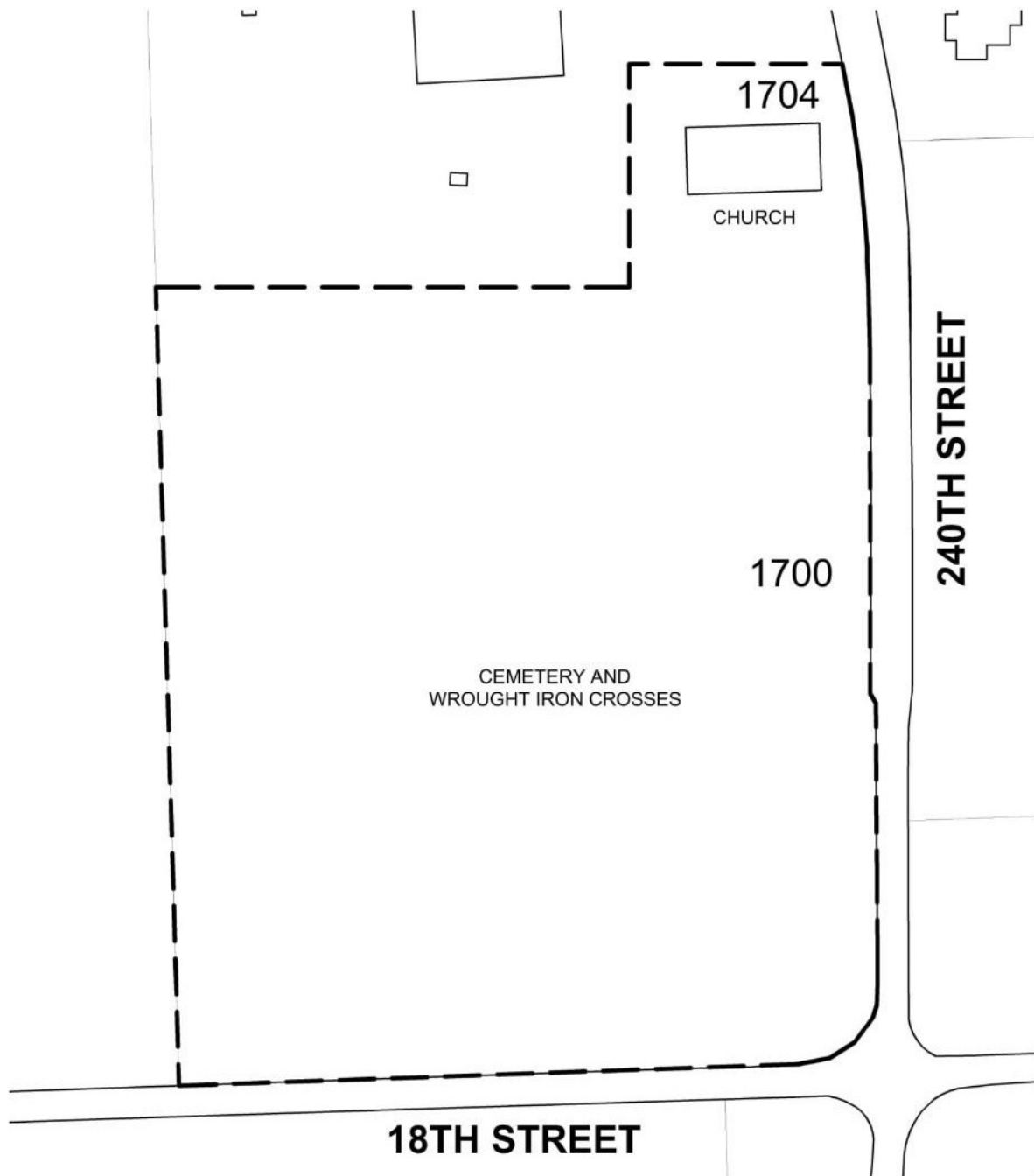
The proposed complex consists of a portion of the legal parcel at 1704 240th Avenue associated with the contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose the area of 6.98 acres. The boundaries of the proposed St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's three contributing resources.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property, the historic name, style, the date or circa date of construction, and the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) status.

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church	Gothic Revival	1883	C
Brighton	1700 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Cemetery	N/A	1843	C
Brighton	1700 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Cemetery Wrought Iron Crosses	N/A	1843	C

Proposed St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Complex Map



ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX MAP



0 25 50 100 FT

LEGEND

---	Boundary
100	Address
	Non-Contributing

Proposed Brighton Dale Links Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed Brighton Dale Links Complex contains one building and one site situated in the Town of Brighton in Kenosha County and has boundaries roughly delineated by County Road BB, 248th Avenue, Burlington Road, and the eastern edge of the Richard Bong State Recreation Area. The complex began during the late twentieth century and was developed after then.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Brighton Dale Links Complex was identified as a Contemporary style golf course facility constructed in 1972, having local significance under Criterion C: Architecture and Criterion A: History in the areas of Recreation & Entertainment. The district is comprised of two contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources in 1972, constitute the proposed period of significance for both Criteria A and C. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive public golf course that played a significant role in the development of the community. For more information on the history of Brighton Dale Links, refer to the Recreation & Entertainment Chapter.

Boundary Description

The proposed complex consists of a portion of the legal parcel at 830 248th Avenue associated with the contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed Brighton Dale Links Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose the area of 446.5 acres.

Boundary Justification

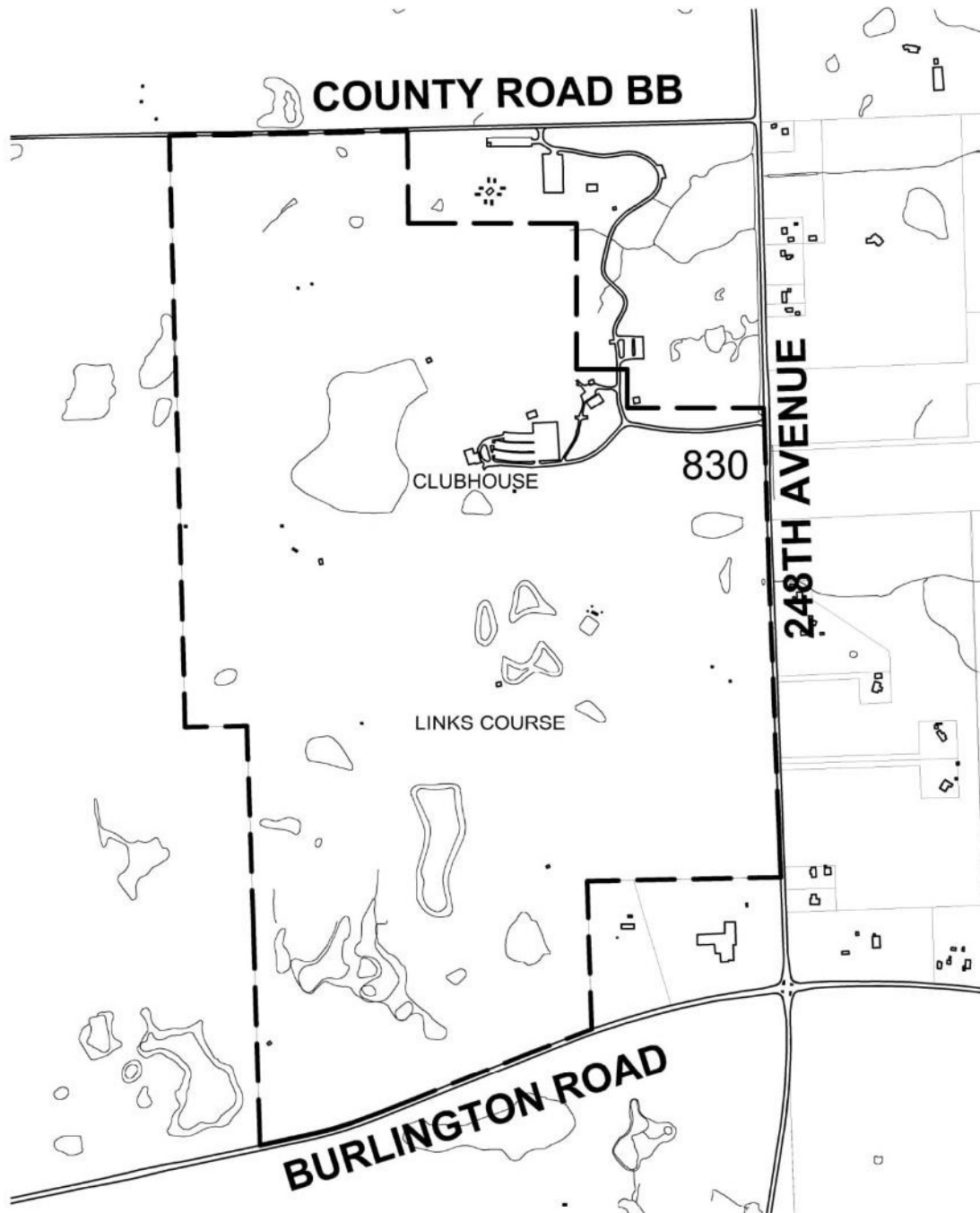
The boundaries of the proposed Brighton Dale Links Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's two contributing resources.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property, the historic name, style, the date or circa date of construction, and the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) status.

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Brighton	830 248th Ave.	Brighton Dale Links Club House	Contemporary	1972	C
Brighton	830 248th Ave.	Brighton Dale Links Course	N/A	1972	C

Proposed Brighton Dale Links Complex Map



BRIGHTON DALE LINKS COMPLEX MAP



0 250 500 1000 FT

LEGEND

---	Boundary
100	Address
	Non-Contributing

Proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex is a well-defined cluster of seven buildings situated in the Town of Paris in Kenosha County and has boundaries roughly delineated by 172nd Avenue and the edges of the church property, including the St. John the Baptist Cemetery to the east. The complex began during the early twentieth century and was developed largely over the next quarter century.

Statement of Significance

The proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex was identified as a religious facility constructed between 1912 and 1924, having local significance under Criterion C: Architecture. The district is comprised of seven contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1912 and ending in 1924, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of several architectural styles popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive religious facility that played a significant role in the development of the community. For more information on the history of St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, refer to the Religion Chapter.

Boundary Description

The proposed complex consists of a portion of the legal parcel at 1491 172nd Avenue associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose the area of 5.10 acres.

Boundary Justification

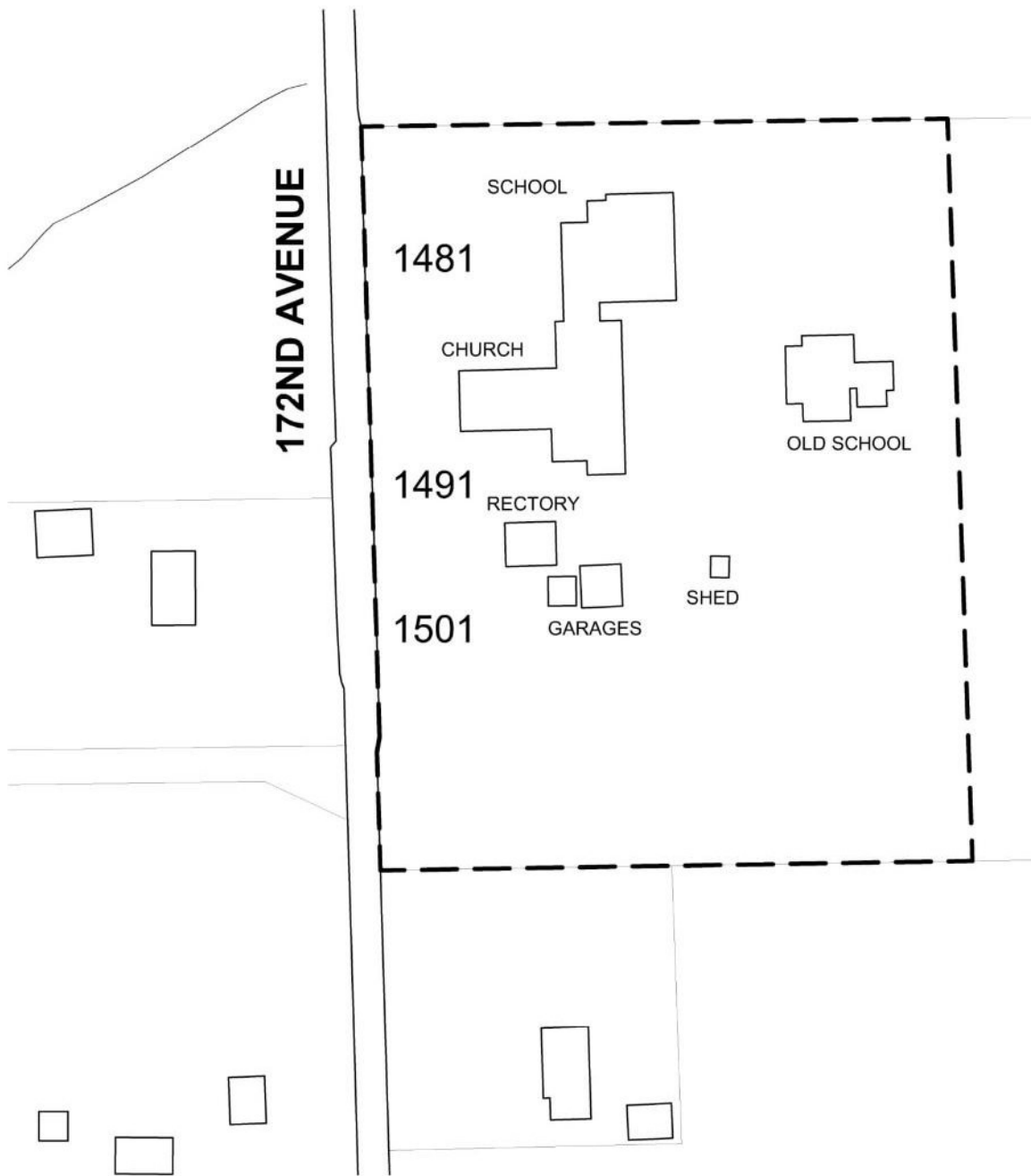
The boundaries of the proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's seven contributing resources.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property, the historic name, style, the date or circa date of construction, and the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) status.

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Paris	1491 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Catholic Church	Romanesque Rev.	1912	C
Paris	1481 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Catholic School	Contemporary	1951	C
Paris	1481 172nd Avenue	Old St. John the Baptist Catholic School	One Story Cube	1924	C
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Rectory	Foursquare	1912	C
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Garage #1	A. Utilitarian	c.1910	C
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Garage #2	A. Utilitarian	c.1925	C
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Shed	A. Utilitarian	c.1925	C

Proposed St. John the Baptist Catholic Church Complex Map



ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX MAP



0 25 50 100 FT

LEGEND	
	Boundary
	Address
	Non-Contributing

Proposed Wilmot Ski Hills Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed Wilmot Ski Hills Complex is a well-defined cluster of five buildings and one site situated in the Town of Randall in Kenosha County and has boundaries roughly delineated by Fox River Road, the Fox River, and Wisconsin-Illinois State Line. The complex began during the mid-twentieth century and was developed to the present.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Wilmot Ski Hills Complex was identified for its concentration of Contemporary ski resort facilities constructed between 1959 and 1973, having local significance under Criterion A: History in the areas of Recreation & Entertainment. The district is comprised of six contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1959 and ending in 1973, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of the contemporary style popular in Wisconsin during the period of significance. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive skiing facility that played a significant role in the development of the community. For more information on the history of Wilmot Ski Hills, refer to the Recreation & Entertainment Chapter.

Boundary Description

The proposed complex consists of a portion of the legal parcel at 11931 Fox River Road associated with the contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed Wilmot Ski Hills Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose the area of 136 acres.

Boundary Justification

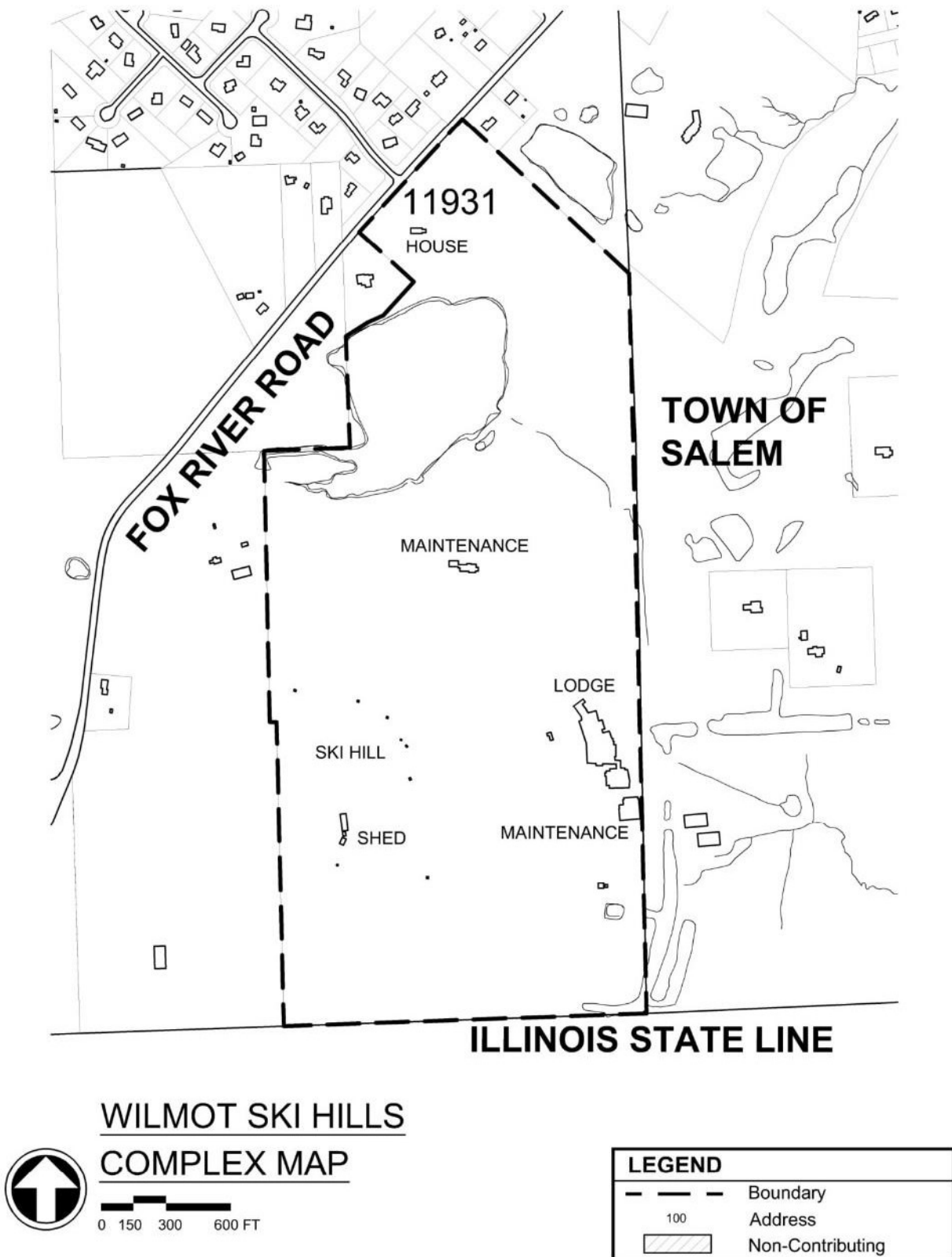
The boundaries of the proposed Wilmot Ski Hills Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's six contributing resources.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property, the historic name, style, the date or circa date of construction, and the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) status.

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills	N/A	1959	C
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills Lodge	Contemporary	1973	C
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills Maintenance #1	Contemporary	1973	C
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills Shed	Contemporary	1973	C
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills Maintenance #2	Contemporary	1973	C
Randall	11931 Fox River Road	Wilmot Ski Hills House	Contemporary	1959	C

Proposed Wilmot Ski Hills Complex Map



Proposed St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex is comprised of two buildings, one object, and one site situated in the Town of Wheatland in Kenosha County and has boundaries roughly delineated by 344th Avenue, Geneva Road, Highway 50, and the edges of the St. Alphonsus Catholic Cemetery. The complex began during the mid-nineteenth century and was developed largely over the next century.

Statement of Significance

The proposed St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex was identified for its concentration of religious facilities constructed between 1907 and 1916, having local significance under Criterion C: Architecture. The district is comprised of four contributing resources. The dates of construction and historical development of the contributing resources, beginning in 1907 and ending in 1916, constitute the proposed period of significance. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of the Romanesque Revival style. As a whole, the complex represents a rare, extensive religious facility that played a significant role in the development of the community. For more information on the history of St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, refer to the Religion Chapter.

Boundary Description

The proposed complex consists of a portion of the legal parcel at 6307 344th Avenue associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the complex. The boundaries of the proposed St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying complex map and enclose the area of 5.29 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the complex's four contributing resources.

Building Inventory

The following inventory lists every resource in the proposed complex and includes the address of the property, the historic name, style, the date or circa date of construction, and the resource's contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) status.

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Class</i>
Wheatland	6307 344th Avenue	St. Alphonsus Catholic Church	Romanesque Rev.	1907	C
Wheatland	6307 344th Avenue	St. Alphonsus Catholic School	Romanesque Rev.	1916	C
Wheatland	34200 Geneva Road	St. Alphonsus Catholic Cemetery	N/A	1851	C
Wheatland	34200 Geneva Road	St. Alphonsus Catholic Cemetery Wrought Iron Crosses	N/A	1851	C

Proposed St. Alphonsus Catholic Church Complex Map



Resources Included in the Survey

<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
Brighton	920 224th Avenue	Camp Friendship Lodge	1978	Rustic
Brighton	920 224th Avenue	Camp Friendship Garage	1978	Rustic
Brighton	920 224th Avenue	Camp Friendship Pool	1978	N/A
Brighton	920 224th Avenue	Camp Friendship Pool Shed	1978	Rustic
Brighton	4503 232nd Avenue	School No. 7	1945	Front Gabled
Brighton	1416 240th Avenue	House	1963	Ranch
Brighton	1444 240th Avenue	House	1963	Ranch
Brighton	1651 240th Avenue	Nathaniel H. Daniels House	1858	Gabled Ell
Brighton	1700 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Cemetery Wrought Iron Crosses	1843	N/A
Brighton	1700 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Cemetery	1843	N/A
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church	1883	Gothic Revival
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Rectory	1906	Foursquare
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Garage	1950	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Convent	1966	Contemporary
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Catholic School	1966	Contemporary
Brighton	1704 240th Avenue	St. Francis Xavier Shed	1966	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	4901 240th Avenue	J. D. and Loretta Fowler House	1922	Foursquare
Brighton	2820 247th Avenue	E. L. Ludwig House	1973	Split Level
Brighton	103 248th Avenue	John C. and Mary Holmes House	1945	Georgian Revival
Brighton	745 248th Avenue	Duplex	1960	Ranch
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Links Club House	1972	Contemporary
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Links Course	1972	N/A
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Park Maintenance Building	1972	20th Century Comm.
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Park Picnic Shelter & Toilet Building	1972	Contemporary
Brighton	830 248th Avenue	Brighton Dale Park	1972	N/A
Brighton	909 248th Avenue	Nicholas J. Webber House	1879	Italianate
Brighton	909 248th Avenue	Webber Farm Basement Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	1185 248th Avenue	House	1970	Ranch
Brighton	1200 248th Avenue	Bong Air Force Base Engineering Office	1959	Contemporary
Brighton	3300 248th Avenue	House	1967	Split Level
Brighton	3407 248th Avenue	House	1978	New Trad. Colonial
Brighton	706 288th Avenue	Lincoln School	1928	Craftsman
Brighton	1081 288th Avenue	Michael and Mary Ward House	1898	Italianate
Brighton	1081 288th Avenue	Ward Farm Bank Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	5417 288th Avenue	John F. and Bertha Swantz House	1872	Gabled Ell
Brighton	5417 288th Avenue	Swantz Farm Hay Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	21810 31st Street	William and Catherine Kemen House	1912	Queen Anne
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Silo #1	>1937	N/A
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Silo #2	>1937	N/A
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Basement Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Granary	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Machine Shed	>1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Shed	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Animal Barn #1	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	21810 31st Street	Kemen Farmstead Animal Barn #2	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	22200 31st Street	Kemen Dairy	1968	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	23505 31st Street	House	1959	Ranch
Brighton	23515 31st Street	House	1948	Minimal Traditional
Brighton	24628 31st Street	House	1971	Split Level

Brighton	25720 31st Street	C. Terry House	1874	Gabled Ell
Brighton	22230 45th Street	Christian and Velma Nau House	1972	Ranch
Brighton	22230 45th Street	Happy Acres Kampground	1972	N/A
Brighton	22510 45th Street	William and Laura Bohn House	1908	Foursquare
Brighton	22813 45th Street	House	1979	Ranch
Brighton	23920 45th Street	John L. and Maria Nau House	1960	Ranch
Brighton	25620 52nd Street	Clapp and Sabrina Miner House	1861	Greek Revival
Brighton	25723 52nd Street	G. L. Miller House	1965	Ranch
Brighton	26021 52nd Street	House	1963	Ranch
Brighton	27624 52nd Street	Hartnell Farm Basement Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Brighton	27624 52nd Street	John F. and Elisa Hartnell House	1861	Italianate
Brighton	28206 52nd Street	J. W. and Nancy Halladay House	1860	Gabled Ell
Brighton	26424 60th Street	William V. and Harriet Cull House	1862	Italianate
Brighton	26313 Burlington Rd.	George Molinaro Visitor Center	1981	Shed
Brighton	26313 Burlington Rd.	Richard Bong Air Force Base	1958	N/A
Brighton	30426 Burlington Rd.	House	1979	Contemporary
Brighton	26200 Town Road	School No. 2	1848	Front Gabled
Paris	1710 120th Avenue	Theodore & Maggie Frederick Sr. House	1900	Foursquare
Paris	2924 120th Avenue	Bobby Nelson Cheese Shop	1949	20th Century Comm.
Paris	1230 122nd Avenue	House	1962	Ranch
Paris	12015 12th Street	House	1964	Ranch
Paris	1010 136th Avenue	House	1974	New Trad. Colonial
Paris	2403 136th Avenue	Robert M. and June Kueny House	1957	Wrightian
Paris	2502 136th Avenue	House	1952	Ranch
Paris	2817 136th Avenue	House	1969	Ranch
Paris	2900 136th Avenue	Dale Kreuscher House	1957	Ranch
Paris	2909 136th Avenue	House	1959	Ranch
Paris	214 144th Avenue	House	1958	Ranch
Paris	531 144th Avenue	Henry and Dorothy Mueller House	1949	Colonial Revival
Paris	4732 152nd Avenue	Stanley G. Harris House	1940	Colonial Revival
Paris	5101 152nd Avenue	Joseph and Nina Steinbach Dairy Barn	1930	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	1481 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Catholic School	1951	Contemporary
Paris	1481 172nd Avenue	Old St. John the Baptist Catholic School	1924	One Story Cube
Paris	1491 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Catholic Church	1912	Romanesque Revival
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Rectory	1912	Foursquare
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Garage #1	c.1910	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Garage #2	c.1925	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	1501 172nd Avenue	St. John the Baptist Shed	c.1925	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	5021 172nd Avenue	House	1976	Ranch
Paris	1901 176th Avenue	Paris Consolidated Elementary School	1949	Contemporary
Paris	2119 176th Avenue	F. K. McCormick House	1967	Ranch
Paris	2205 176th Avenue	House	1981	Sustainable
Paris	2503 176th Avenue	Joseph H. and Anna Stollenwerk Octagonal Barn	1901	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	3412 176th Avenue	Walter W. and Sarah Meredith House	1919	Colonial Revival
Paris	12811 1st Street	S. J. Coughlin House	1967	Ranch
Paris	17611 1st Street	Henry and Margaret Biehn House	1872	Gabled Ell
Paris	18411 1st Street	Great Lakes Dragaway	1956	N/A
Paris	762 200th Avenue	C. E. Meredith House	1868	Gabled Ell
Paris	807 200th Avenue	John D. and Mary Goldsworthy House	1865	Front Gabled
Paris	807 200th Avenue	Goldsworthy Farm Basement Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	1008 200th Avenue	Lewis C. and Margaret Williams House	1878	Gabled Ell
Paris	1008 200th Avenue	Williams Farm Dairy Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	1501 200th Avenue	Gunter Service Station	1929	Bungalow
Paris	1700 200th Avenue	Paris Motel	1958	Contemporary
Paris	2002 200th Avenue	Matthew and Eva Thom House	1883	Italianate

Paris	2002 200th Avenue	Matthew and Eva Thom Smokehouse	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	2429 200th Avenue	House	1977	Rustic
Paris	2713 200th Avenue	House	1909	Foursquare
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Richard and Elizabeth Davis House	1854	Gabled Ell
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Bank Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Pump House	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Threshing Barn	>1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Machine Shed	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Shed	>1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Pole Barn	>1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Silo #1	>1937	N/A
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Silo #2	>1937	N/A
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #1	>1937	N/A
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #2	>1937	N/A
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #3	>1937	N/A
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #4	>1937	N/A
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Corn Crib #5	>1937	N/A
Paris	4009 200th Avenue	Davis Farmstead Feeding Shed	>1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Paris	4510 200th Avenue	Bristol Motel	1956	Contemporary
Paris	4510 200th Avenue	Bristol Motel Office	1956	Contemporary
Paris	4510 200th Avenue	Bristol Motel Sign	1956	N/A
Paris	5413 200th Avenue	House	1966	Ranch
Paris	5523 200th Avenue	House	1963	Ranch
Paris	20906 31st Street	House	1977	Ranch
Paris	21512 31st Street	House	1952	Minimal Traditional
Paris	21513 31st Street	Herman Ritter House	1954	Minimal Traditional
Paris	13302 38th Street	House	1949	Minimal Traditional
Paris	14830 38th Street	House	1966	Ranch
Paris	15702 38th Street	House	1957	Ranch
Paris	16600 60th Street	J. P. Bishop House	1841	Italianate
Paris	20900 60th Street	House	1974	Ranch
Paris	13014 7th Street	Gordon J. and Lucille Meyers House	1952	Ranch
Paris	12508 Burlington Rd.	Nick and Mary Gratz House	1928	Bungalow
Paris	13402 Burlington Rd.	House	1908	Gabled Ell
Paris	13402 Burlington Rd.	General Store	1908	Comm. Vernacular
Paris	13512 Burlington Rd.	William E. and Alice Heidersdorf House	1921	Bungalow
Paris	15404 Burlington Rd.	Morris and Catherine Holloway House	1921	Bungalow
Paris	16607 Burlington Rd.	Paris Town Hall and Safety Building	1987	Contemporary
Paris	17800 Burlington Rd.	House	1981	New Trad. Tudor
Randall	40415 101st Street	House	1934	Spanish Col. Revival
Randall	40423 101st Street	House	1954	Tudor Revival
Randall	40509 101st Street	House	1954	Tudor Revival
Randall	40519 101st Street	House	1934	Tudor Revival
Randall	40608 102nd Place	Norman Kraft House	1935	Tudor Revival
Randall	40312 102nd Street	House	1940	Contemporary
Randall	40410 102nd Street	House	1942	Rustic
Randall	40512 102nd Street	House	1934	Tudor Revival
Randall	40513 102nd Street	House	1925	Tudor Revival
Randall	40429 103rd Street	House	1927	Tudor Revival
Randall	40399 104th Street	House	1976	Contemporary
Randall	40520 104th Street	House	1926	Tudor Revival
Randall	35019 110th Street	Frank B. and Caroline Reynolds House	1855	Greek Revival
Randall	31610 118th Street	House	1977	New Trad. Tudor
Randall	33103 120th Street	House	1975	Ranch
Randall	33512 120th Street	House	1977	Ranch
Randall	32831 121st Place	House	1976	Contemporary

Randall	33032 121st Place	William Firth House	1979	Shed
Randall	11910 316th Avenue	House	1979	Contemporary
Randall	8900 328th Avenue	John and Christina Elverman House	1867	Gabled Ell
Randall	10330 336th Avenue	Our Lady of La Salette Shrine Pilgrim Inn & Gift Shop	1979	Astylistic Utilitarian
Randall	10330 336th Avenue	Our Lady of La Salette Shrine Pilgrim Inn Dormitory	1979	Contemporary
Randall	10330 336th Avenue	James McCommons House	1872	Gabled Ell
Randall	10330 336th Avenue	Our Lady of La Salette Shrine Quonset	c.1945	Quonset
Randall	10330 336th Avenue	Our Lady of La Salette Shrine	1979	N/A
Randall	10505 336th Avenue	George H. and Helen Bovee House	1967	Ranch
Randall	9624 342nd Avenue	House	1981	Split Level
Randall	9704 343rd Avenue	Samuel and Albertine Sorenson House	1959	Ranch
Randall	9732 343rd Avenue	Garrett and Lisa Sullivan House	1987	Shed
Randall	8601 352nd Avenue	Leroy Anderson House	1986	Contemporary
Randall	8935 389th Avenue	House	1960	Ranch
Randall	8945 389th Avenue	House	1969	Split Level
Randall	9143 390th Avenue	House	1962	Ranch
Randall	9144 390th Avenue	House	1958	Ranch
Randall	9026 390th Court	House	1930	Swiss Chalet
Randall	9202 391st Avenue	House	1962	Ranch
Randall	9131 400th Avenue	Franklin J. Thomas House	1984	A-Frame
Randall	10400 400th Avenue	Charles and Elina Peterson Dairy Barn	1930	Astylistic Utilitarian
Randall	9008 400th Court	Norbert and Jacquelyn Povalish House	1984	New Trad. Tudor
Randall	9721 400th Court	House	1967	Contemporary
Randall	9636 401st Avenue	House	1977	Ranch
Randall	10108 401st Avenue	House	1979	Ranch
Randall	9160 402nd Avenue	House	1968	Ranch
Randall	9172 402nd Avenue	House	1965	Ranch
Randall	9196 402nd Avenue	House	1975	Ranch
Randall	9434 402nd Avenue	House	1952	Ranch
Randall	9510 402nd Avenue	House	1938	Prairie
Randall	9516 402nd Avenue	Paul Kuczerepa House	2012	New Trad. Colonial
Randall	9528 402nd Avenue	House	1940	Ranch
Randall	9542 402nd Avenue	House	1960	Ranch
Randall	9544 402nd Avenue	House	1949	Ranch
Randall	9554 402nd Avenue	House	1972	Ranch
Randall	9624 402nd Avenue	House	1960	Ranch
Randall	9632 402nd Avenue	House	1960	New Trad. Colonial
Randall	9646 402nd Avenue	House	1974	Mansard
Randall	9652 402nd Avenue	House	1958	Colonial Revival
Randall	9007 403rd Avenue	House	1955	Contemporary
Randall	10204 404th Avenue	House	1948	Tudor Revival
Randall	10338 405th Avenue	Edward and Charlotte O'Brien House	1930	Tudor Revival
Randall	8717 406th Avenue	House	c.1900	Queen Anne
Randall	8837 406th Avenue	House	1959	Swiss Chalet
Randall	8847 406th Avenue	Robert May House	1939	Rustic
Randall	10310 406th Avenue	House	1977	Shed
Randall	39105 87th Place	House	1934	Bungalow
Randall	38502 87th Street	House	1979	Ranch
Randall	39016 88th Street	House	1958	Minimal Traditional
Randall	39028 88th Street	House	1960	Contemporary
Randall	39120 88th Street	House	1955	Colonial Revival
Randall	38914 89th Place	House	1940	Rustic
Randall	38926 89th Place	House	1940	Rustic
Randall	39002 89th Place	House	1977	Ranch

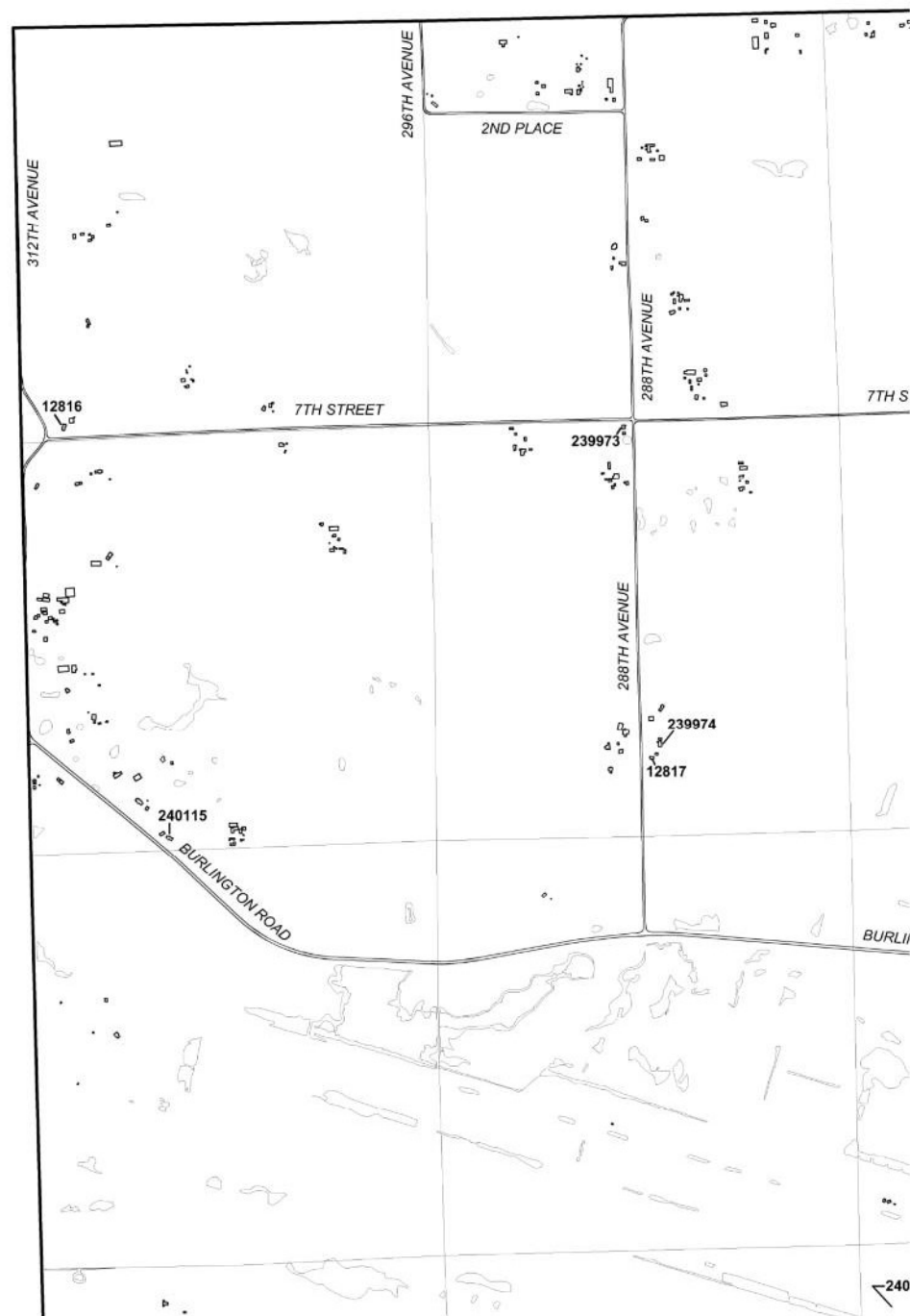
Randall	38907 89th Street	House	1954	Ranch
Randall	35819 90th Place	House	1959	Ranch
Randall	38905 90th Street	House	1978	Contemporary
Randall	39014 90th Street	House	1968	Rustic
Randall	38820 91st Place	House	1969	Ranch
Randall	38827 91st Place	House	1960	Ranch
Randall	40237 91st Street	House	1971	Ranch
Randall	40607 91st Street	House	1973	Contemporary
Randall	38905 92nd Street	House	1970	Ranch
Randall	39113 92nd Street	House	1958	Ranch
Randall	40306 92nd Street	House	1973	Ranch
Randall	40314 92nd Street	House	1973	Ranch
Randall	40524 92nd Street	House	1970	Ranch
Randall	40625 92nd Street	Steve Doerner House	1968	Ranch
Randall	40705 92nd Street	House	1955	Ranch
Randall	40712 92nd Street	House	1961	Contemporary
Randall	38810 93rd Street	School No. 1	1878	Front Gabled
Randall	39910 97th Street	Anna Mianowski House	1974	Contemporary
Randall	31220 Bassett Road	John P. and Mary Runkel House	1888	Gabled Ell
Randall	33016 Bassett Road	F. J. Blank House	1888	Gabled Ell
Randall	33423 Bassett Road	John and Louisa Kerkhoff House	1916	Bungalow
Randall	34000 Bassett Road	Perry and Jennie McCommons House	1868	Gabled Ell
Randall	34034 Bassett Road	School No. 2	1934	One Story Cube
Randall	34231 Bassett Road	Karacher Building	1901	Comm. Vernacular
Randall	34303 Bassett Road	House	1870	Gabled Ell
Randall	34308 Bassett Road	House	1902	Queen Anne
Randall	34309 Bassett Road	Bassett Store	1898	Comm. Vernacular
Randall	34318 Bassett Road	Building	1876	Gabled Ell
Randall	34530 Bassett Road	Randall Town Hall	1938	Colonial Revival
Randall	34630 Bassett Road	Benjamin Lenz House	1904	Queen Anne
Randall	34630 Bassett Road	Benjamin Lenz Smokehouse	c.1860	Astylistic Utilitarian
Randall	39309 Bloomfield Rd.	House	1970	Contemporary
Randall	39320 Bloomfield Rd.	Charles Kruse House	1924	Bungalow
Randall	39412 Bloomfield Rd.	Arthur Reed House	1928	Tudor Revival
Randall	11835 Fox River Rd.	Walter T. and Eugenia Stopa House	1961	Ranch
Randall	11931 Fox River Rd.	Wilmot Ski Hills	1959	N/A
Randall	11931 Fox River Rd.	Wilmot Ski Hills Lodge	1973	Contemporary
Randall	11931 Fox River Rd.	Wilmot Ski Hills Shed	1973	Contemporary
Randall	11931 Fox River Rd.	Wilmot Ski Hills Maintenance #1	1973	Contemporary
Randall	11931 Fox River Rd.	Wilmot Ski Hills Maintenance #2	1973	Contemporary
Randall	11931 Fox River Rd.	Wilmot Ski Hills House	1959	Contemporary
Randall	12005 Fox River Rd.	House	1966	Ranch
Randall	8904 Lake Park Drive	House	1940	Colonial Revival
Randall	8927 Lake Park Drive	House	1956	Ranch
Randall	8933 Lake Park Drive	House	1946	Ranch
Randall	8934 Lake Park Drive	House	1955	Ranch
Randall	8937 Lake Park Drive	House	1960	Ranch
Randall	8941 Lake Park Drive	House	1979	Shed
Randall	8958 Lake Park Drive	House	1960	Ranch
Randall	8968 Lake Park Drive	House	1951	Ranch
Randall	9027 Lake Park Drive	House	1957	Ranch
Randall	9030 Lake Park Drive	House	1950	Ranch
Randall	9105 Lake Park Drive	House	1955	Ranch
Randall	1055 Tombeau Road	Nippersink Country Club Golf Course	1923	N/A
Randall	1110 Tombeau Road	House	1981	Shed
Somers	6200 104th Avenue	House	1962	Split Level

Somers	2310 14th Street	House	1972	Split Level
Somers	3700 18th Street	House	1959	Ranch
Somers	4505 18th Street	Leonard and Lucy Thelan House	1863	Italianate
Somers	1331 22nd Avenue	House	1963	Ranch
Somers	1350 22nd Avenue	Bank One Wisconsin	1978	Contemporary
Somers	1353 22nd Avenue	House	1948	Minimal Traditional
Somers	5126 22nd Street	House	1977	Ranch
Somers	5306 22nd Street	House	1978	Ranch
Somers	3909 24th Street	House	1962	Ranch
Somers	3911 24th Street	J. Heims House	1961	Ranch
Somers	4135 24th Street	House	1961	Ranch
Somers	1370 25th Avenue	House	1966	Ranch
Somers	3304 27th Street	Christian and Amelia Mertz House	1928	Bungalow
Somers	3314 27th Street	Peter N. and Mary Schackmuth House	1952	Ranch
Somers	3601 27th Street	G. Schaesffer House	1938	Minimal Traditional
Somers	3712 27th Street	House	1972	Split Level
Somers	2704 30th Avenue	Frank S. and Margaret Lesko House	1956	Ranch
Somers	2704 30th Avenue	Lesko Meat Market	1956	Contemporary
Somers	3721 30th Street	House	1961	Ranch
Somers	6733 38th Street	Albert A. and Anna Falk House	1938	Tudor Revival
Somers	7107 38th Street	House	1954	Minimal Traditional
Somers	8311 38th Street	August and Frederica Gentz House	1883	Side Gabled
Somers	8311 38th Street	Gentz Farm Basement Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Somers	10721 38th Street	House	1965	Ranch
Somers	2112 47th Avenue	House	1974	Contemporary
Somers	2233 47th Avenue	George F. and Mary Jordan House	1897	Foursquare
Somers	2529 47th Avenue	Henry F. and Lavinia Jordan House	1860	Italianate
Somers	3032 47th Avenue	House	1979	Split Level
Somers	3115 47th Avenue	House	1978	Ranch
Somers	4814 47th Avenue	House	1950	Mansard
Somers	6216 60th Avenue	House	1959	Ranch
Somers	6119 60th Street	House	1956	Ranch
Somers	6410 60th Street	House	1954	Ranch
Somers	7201 60th Street	James and Sena Sorenson House	1926	Spanish Col. Revival
Somers	7526 60th Street	E. A. and Fanny Maxwell House	1935	Ranch
Somers	10029 60th Street	Stephenson School - District No. 2	1928	Two Story Cube
Somers	10701 60th Street	House	1963	Split Level
Somers	6322 61st Avenue	House	1947	Minimal Traditional
Somers	6323 61st Avenue	House	1969	Ranch
Somers	6524 61st Avenue	House	1955	Ranch
Somers	6625 61st Avenue	House	1964	Ranch
Somers	6318 62nd Avenue	House	1969	Ranch
Somers	6503 62nd Avenue	House	1962	Ranch
Somers	6512 62nd Avenue	House	1952	Ranch
Somers	6207 63rd Avenue	House	1966	Ranch
Somers	6108 63rd Street	House	1930	Colonial Revival
Somers	6203 63rd Street	House	1964	Ranch
Somers	6205 64th Street	House	1959	Ranch
Somers	6212 64th Street	House	1959	Ranch
Somers	6122 65th Street	House	1950	Ranch
Somers	6110 88th Avenue	House	1931	Colonial Revival
Somers	6220 88th Avenue	Robert Heiderdorf House	1969	Contemporary
Somers	10003 Burlington Rd.	House	1965	Ranch
Somers	10819 Burlington Rd.	House	1952	Ranch
Somers	2921 Green Bay Road	Barnett Drew House	1925	Tudor Revival
Somers	4209 Green Bay Road	George Capoun Golf Academy	1952	Contemporary

Somers	4910 Washington Rd.	C. Yandre House	1981	Swiss Chalet
Somers	5017 Washington Rd.	House	1934	Minimal Traditional
Somers	5511 Washington Rd.	House	1964	Ranch
Wheatland	8310 312th Avenue	House	1950	Minimal Traditional
Wheatland	6901 317th Avenue	William C. and Louisa Toelle House	1881	Italianate
Wheatland	7018 327th Avenue	House	1977	New Trad. Colonial
Wheatland	3310 328th Avenue	Frank Scheirman House	1916	Foursquare
Wheatland	4001 328th Avenue	J. D. Lach House	1874	Italianate
Wheatland	4702 328th Avenue	Wheatland Store	1892	Comm. Vernacular
Wheatland	4704 328th Avenue	J. P. Quick House	1906	Foursquare
Wheatland	7701 328th Avenue	House	1955	Ranch
Wheatland	7711 328th Avenue	Duplex	1965	Ranch
Wheatland	7718 328th Avenue	House	1931	Bungalow
Wheatland	4914 330th Avenue	House	1955	Ranch
Wheatland	7804 334th Avenue	House	1972	Split Level
Wheatland	7544 335th Avenue	House	1935	Bungalow
Wheatland	7569 335th Avenue	House	1935	Bungalow
Wheatland	8042 335th Avenue	House	1933	Bungalow
Wheatland	8144 335th Avenue	House	1960	Ranch
Wheatland	7552 336th Avenue	Richard Lorenz House	1928	Bungalow
Wheatland	7561 336th Avenue	House	1932	Bungalow
Wheatland	7822 336th Avenue	House	1939	Bungalow
Wheatland	7926 336th Avenue	Edmund and Gertrude Chmielinski House	1993	Geodesic Dome
Wheatland	6307 344th Avenue	St. Alphonsus Catholic Church	1907	Romanesque Revival
Wheatland	6307 344th Avenue	St. Alphonsus Catholic School	1916	Romanesque Revival
Wheatland	6503 347th Avenue	J. A. Kerkman House	1962	Ranch
Wheatland	3500 348th Avenue	Joseph and Elizabeth Vos House	1868	Gabled Ell
Wheatland	3500 348th Avenue	Vos Farm Dairy Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Wheatland	6813 349th Avenue	House	1976	Contemporary
Wheatland	6522 352nd Avenue	Burlington, Brighton, and Wheatland Telephone Company	1975	Contemporary
Wheatland	7213 352nd Avenue	Gerhard and Christina Overcamp House	1856	Greek Revival
Wheatland	7213 352nd Avenue	Overcamp Farm Bank Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Wheatland	3312 368th Avenue	House	1866	Gabled Ell
Wheatland	3501 368th Avenue	House	1972	Ranch
Wheatland	4700 368th Avenue	J. Geiger House	1860	Italianate
Wheatland	4907 368th Avenue	House	1979	Contemporary
Wheatland	6631 373rd Avenue	House	1983	Sustainable
Wheatland	4101 376th Avenue	Charles J. and Elizabeth Dyson House	1867	Side Gabled
Wheatland	4101 376th Avenue	Dyson Farm Hay Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Wheatland	4308 376th Avenue	Franklin and Barbara Newberry House	1852	Greek Revival
Wheatland	4811 376th Avenue	House	1958	Ranch
Wheatland	3403 392nd Avenue	Frederick and Susan Uebele House	1866	Gabled Ell
Wheatland	6414 400th Avenue	House	1971	Ranch
Wheatland	8340 402nd Avenue	House	1938	Bungalow
Wheatland	36100 52nd Street	Duplex	1967	Ranch
Wheatland	39500 60th Street	St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage	1956	Minimal Traditional
Wheatland	39506 60th Street	St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church	1888	Gothic Revival
Wheatland	39506 60th Street	St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church Annex	1956	Contemporary
Wheatland	39609 60th Street	B. Smith House	1868	Gabled Ell
Wheatland	39706 60th Street	J. Meyers House	1893	Queen Anne
Wheatland	34416 63rd Street	Theo Kerkhoff House	1869	Gabled Ell
Wheatland	34806 67th Street	House	1977	Split Level

Wheatland	33225 76th Street	House	1935	Rustic
Wheatland	33226 76th Street	Duplex	1964	Ranch
Wheatland	40002 85th Street	House	1915	Bungalow
Wheatland	40017 85th Street	Josephine Rothe House	1930	Rustic
Wheatland	40502 Bloomfield Rd.	J. M. Kleczewski House	1966	Ranch
Wheatland	3363 Dyer Lake Rd.	Camp Oh-Da-Ko-Ta	>1937	N/A
Wheatland	3606 Dyer Lake Rd.	James and Julia Ashley House	1861	Greek Revival
Wheatland	3900 Dyer Lake Rd.	C. Kohler House	1858	Gabled Ell
Wheatland	3900 Dyer Lake Rd.	Kohler Farm Hay Barn	>1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Wheatland	3900 Dyer Lake Rd.	Kohler Farm Octagonal Corn Crib	<1937	N/A
Wheatland	7737 Fox River Road	House	1970	Ranch
Wheatland	33607 Geneva Place	House	1854	Greek Revival
Wheatland	32803 Geneva Road	J. Toelle House	1921	Bungalow
Wheatland	32805 Geneva Road	H. Toelle House	1866	Greek Revival
Wheatland	32805 Geneva Road	Toelle Farm Bank Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Wheatland	33301 Geneva Road	John P. and Mary Runkel House	1878	Italianate
Wheatland	33301 Geneva Road	Runkel Farm Hay Barn	1908	Astylistic Utilitarian
Wheatland	33725 Geneva Road	House	1978	Ranch
Wheatland	33807 Geneva Road	W. Bartling House	1856	Italianate
Wheatland	34200 Geneva Road	St. Alphonsus Catholic Cemetery	1851	N/A
Wheatland	34200 Geneva Road	St. Alphonsus Catholic Cemetery Wrought Iron Crosses	1851	N/A
Wheatland	34307 Geneva Road	T. H. Hoffer House	1872	Gabled Ell
Wheatland	34501 Geneva Road	Uhen Garage	1921	20th Century Comm.
Wheatland	34514 Geneva Road	House	1944	Colonial Revival
Wheatland	34612 Geneva Road	House	1941	Colonial Revival
Wheatland	34613 Geneva Road	House	1959	Ranch
Wheatland	7540 Lily Lake Road	House	1930	Bungalow
Wheatland	7555 Lily Lake Road	Summerhaven War Memorial	1928	N/A
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Henry B. and Susanna Wehmhoff House	1915	Dutch Col. Revival
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Silo #1	>1937	N/A
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Silo #2	>1937	N/A
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Silo #3	>1937	N/A
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Outhouse	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Pig Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Dairy Barn	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Garage	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Shed #1	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Corn Crib	<1937	N/A
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Smokehouse	<1937	Astylistic Utilitarian
Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Wehmhoff Farmstead Shed #2	>1937	Astylistic Utilitarian

Survey Area Maps Including Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI) Numbers



TOWN OF BRIGHTON SECTIONS: 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0 1/4 mile 1/2 mile 1 mile

LEGEND

100000	AHI Numbers and Labels		County Line
	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		



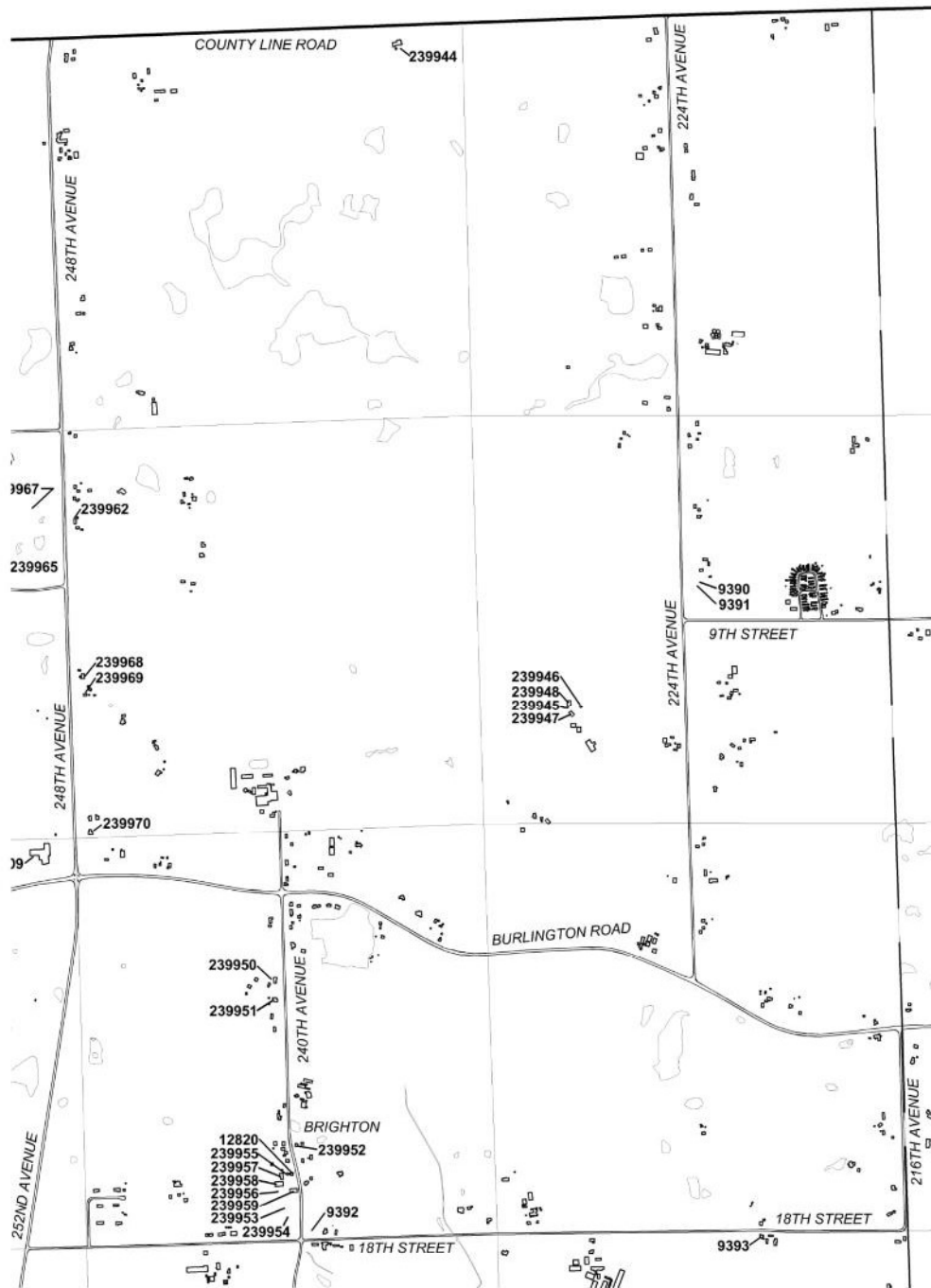
TOWN OF BRIGHTON SECTIONS: 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

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	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		



TOWN OF BRIGHTON SECTIONS: 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14

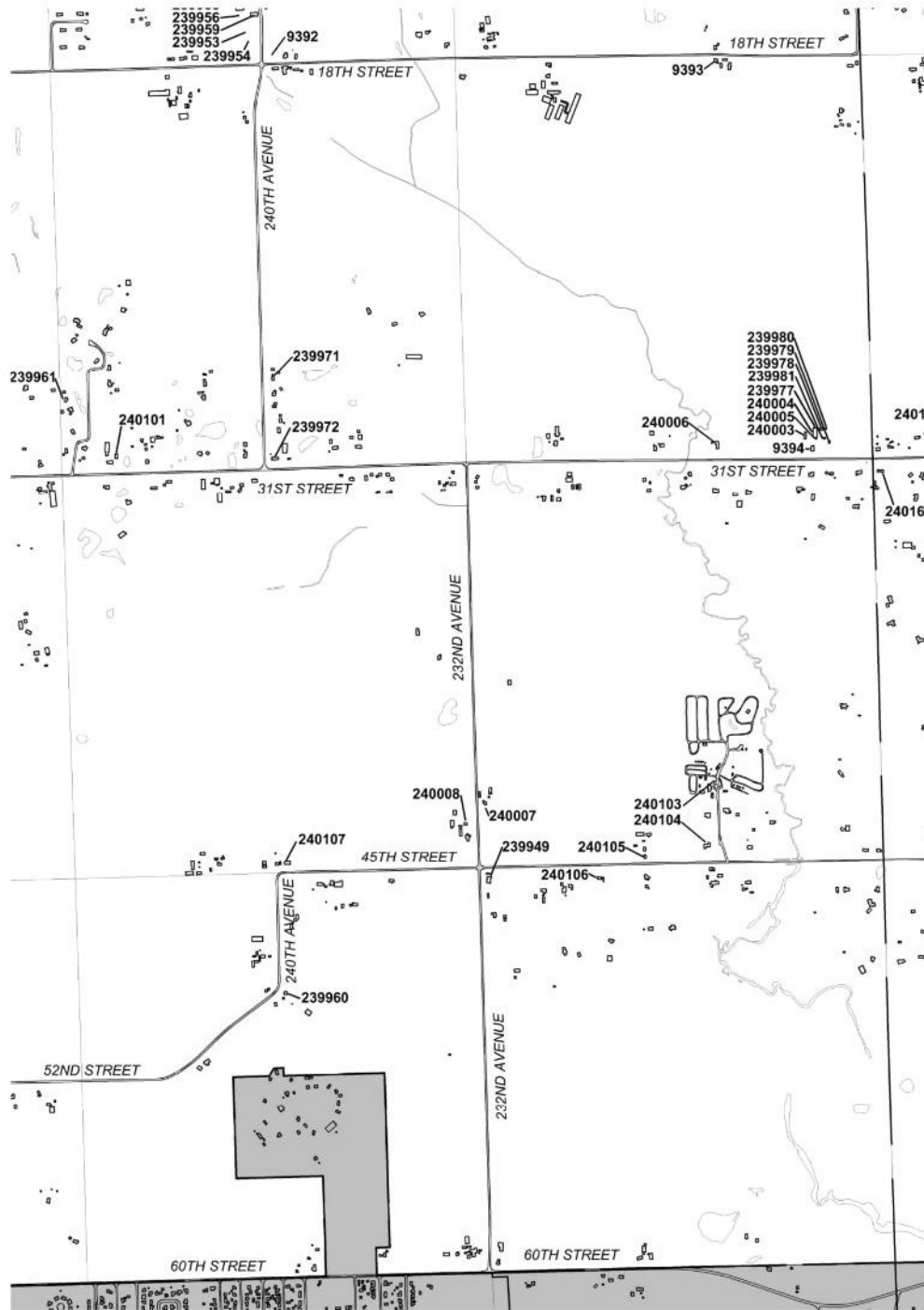


PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

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	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		



TOWN OF BRIGHTON SECTIONS: 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36

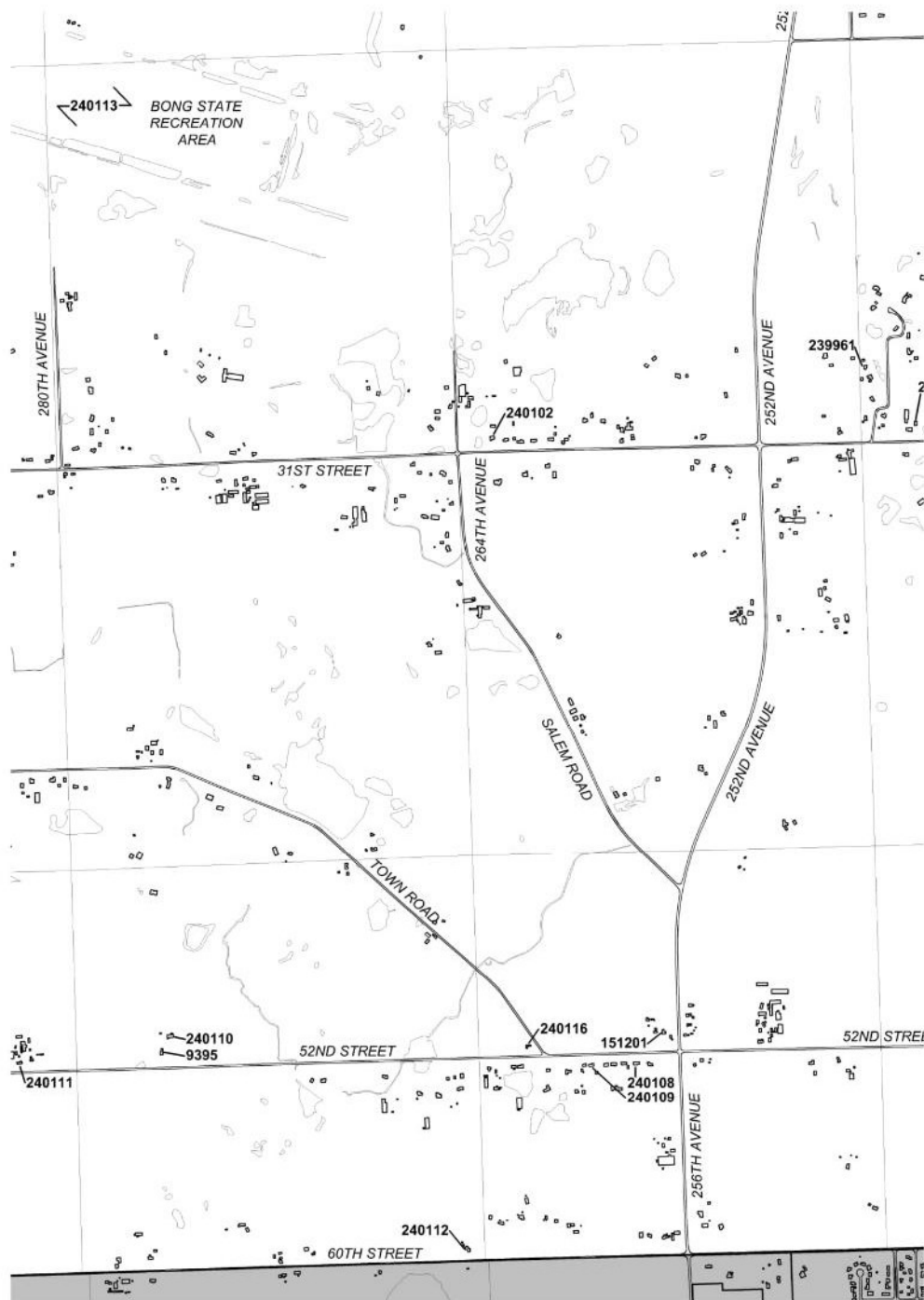


PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

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	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		

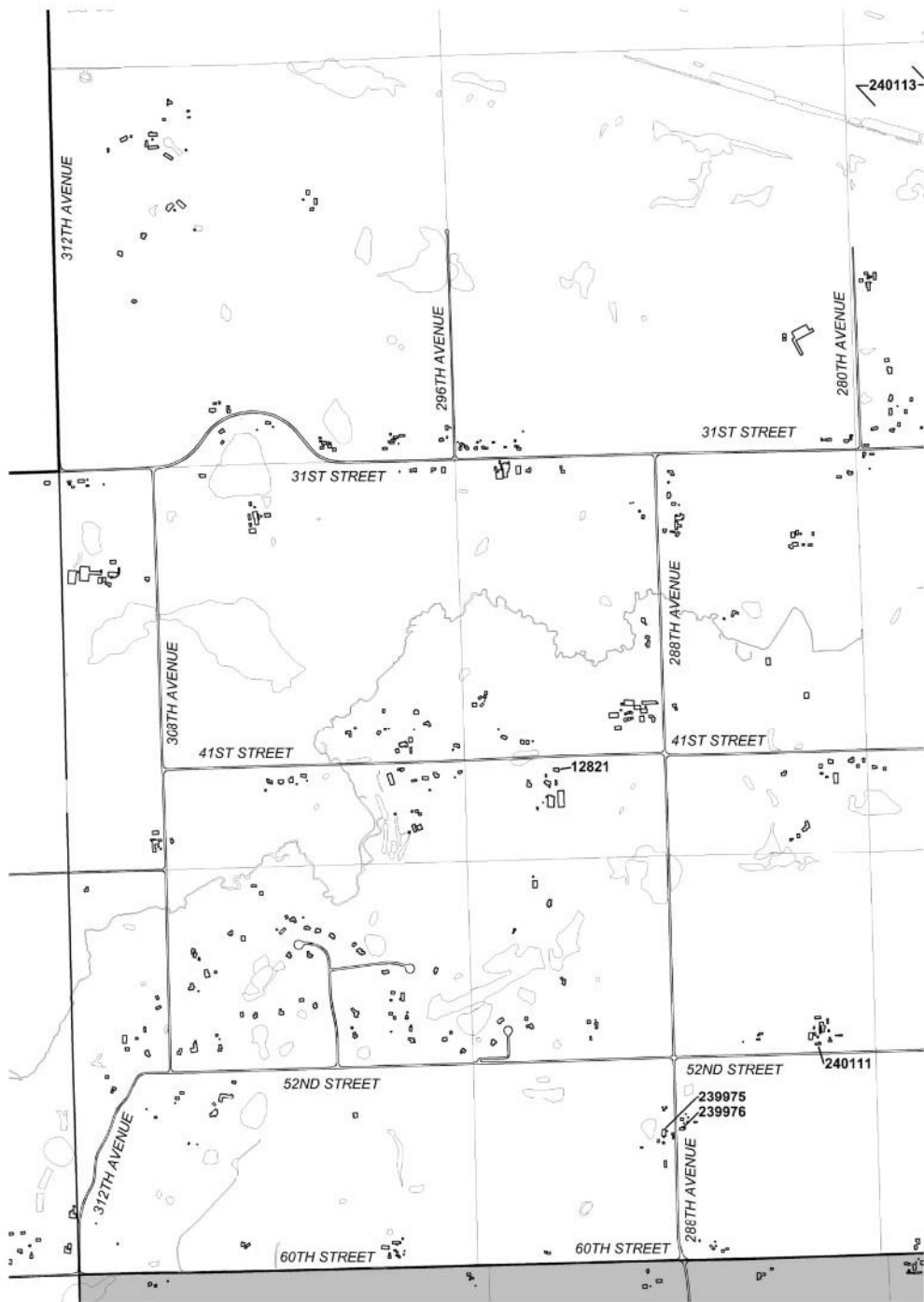


TOWN OF BRIGHTON SECTIONS: 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, 34

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0 1/4 mile 1/2 mile 1 mile

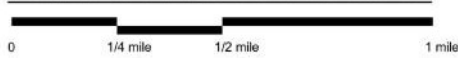
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—	Section Line
—	Municipal Limits
—	County Line
—	State Line



TOWN OF BRIGHTON SECTIONS: 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32

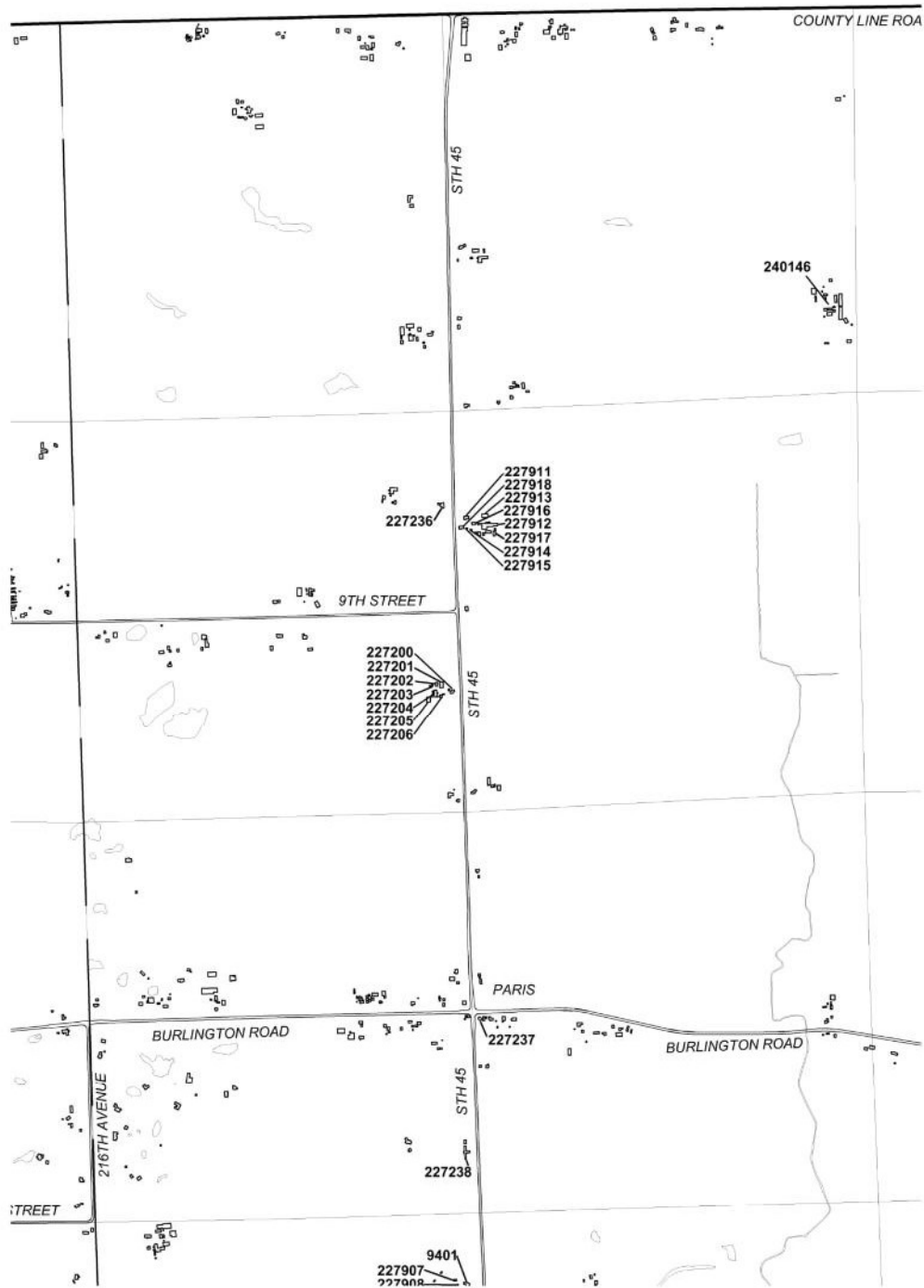


PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

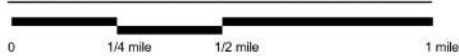


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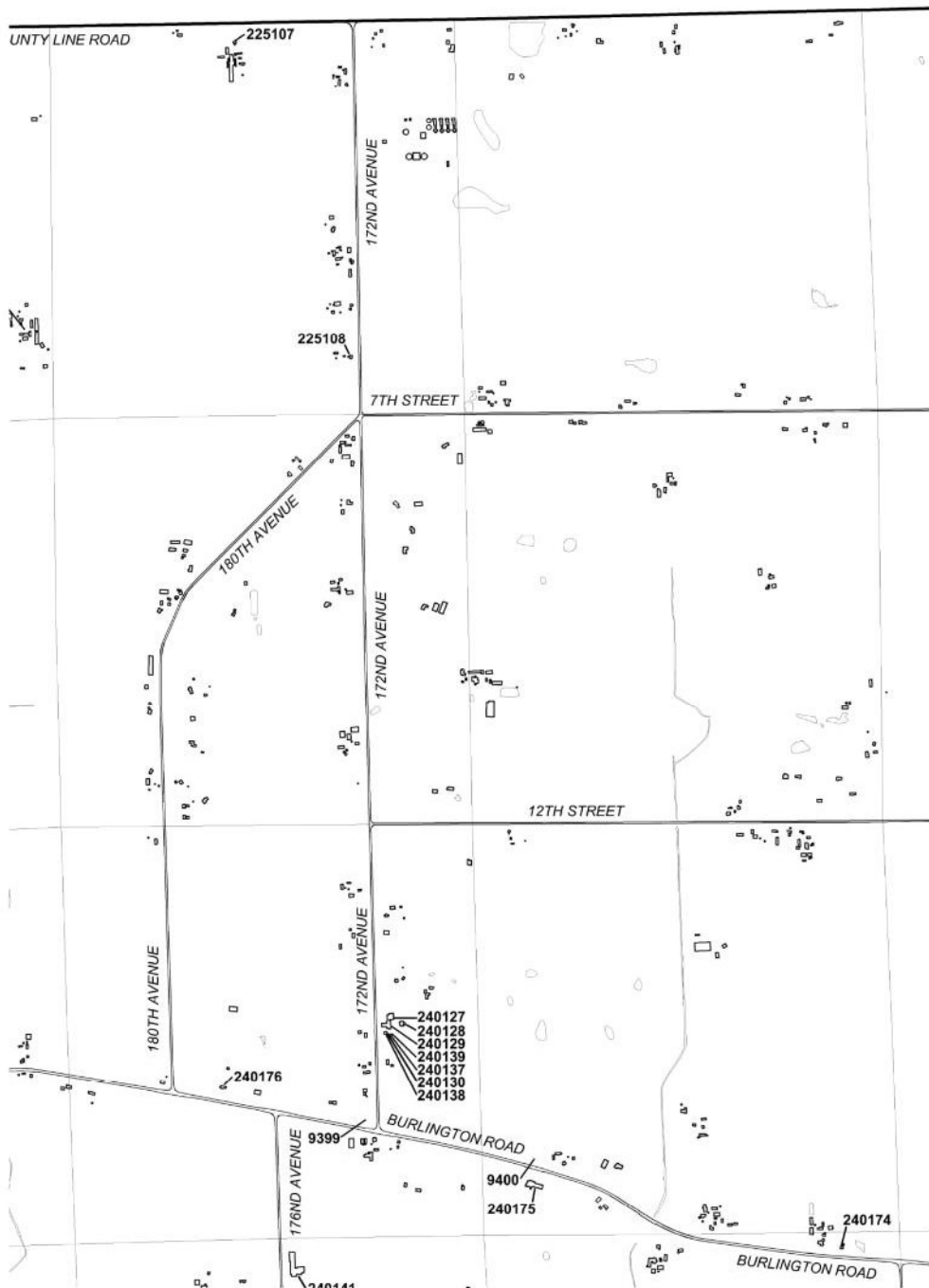
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	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		



TOWN OF PARIS SECTIONS: 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18
PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND			
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	Section Line		County Line
	Municipal Limits		State Line



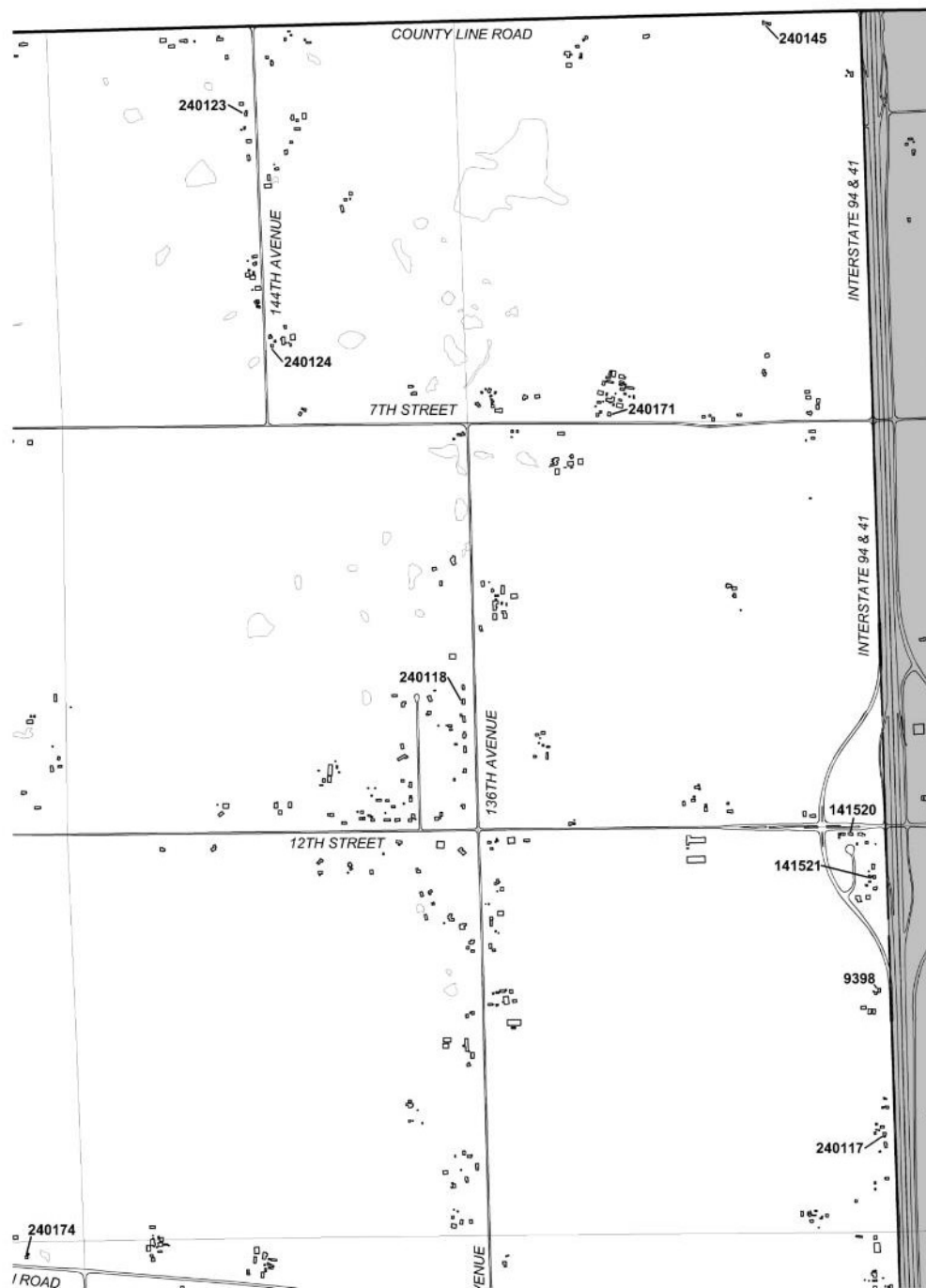
TOWN OF PARIS SECTIONS: 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

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	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		



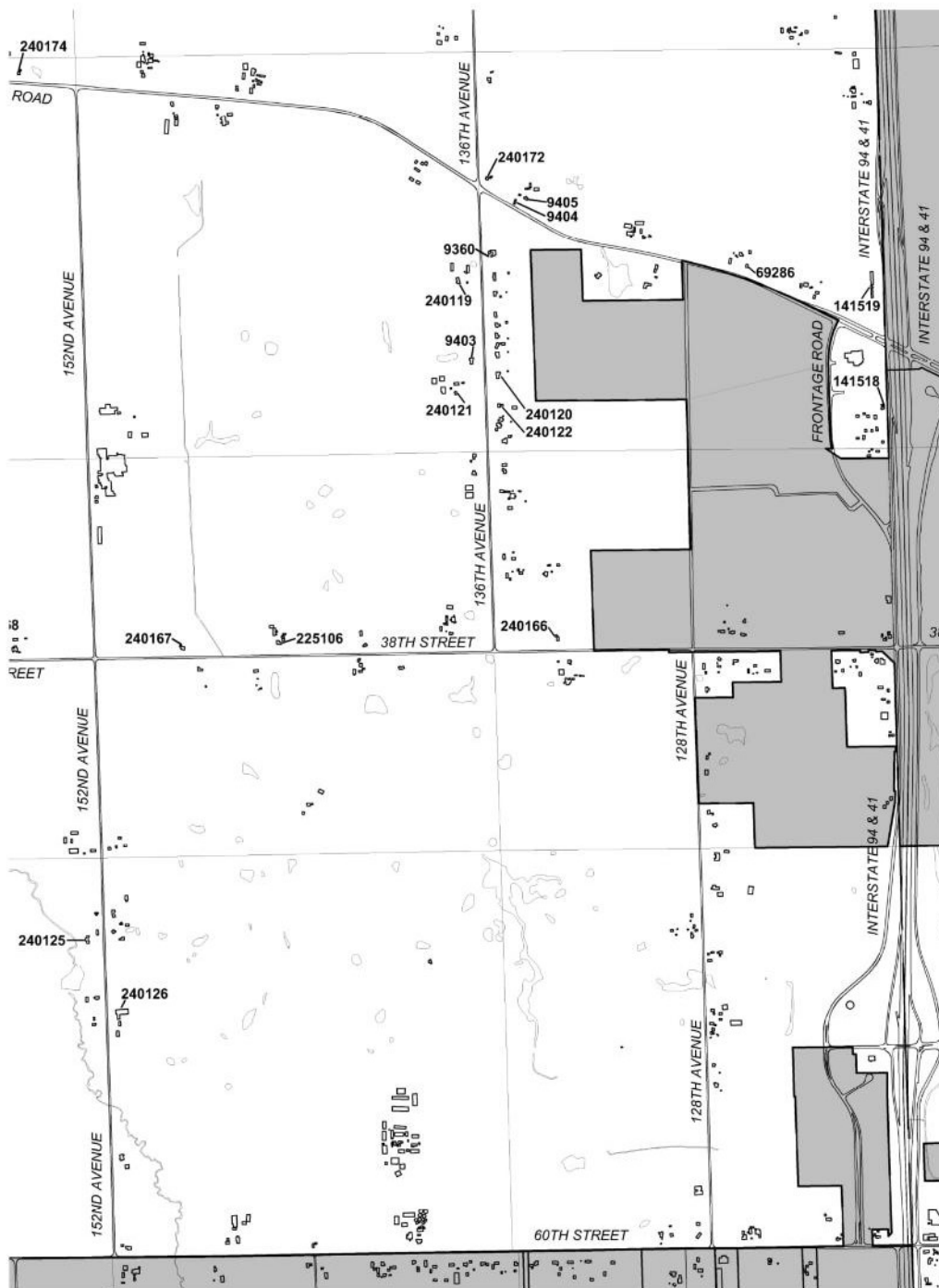
TOWN OF PARIS SECTIONS: 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

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	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		



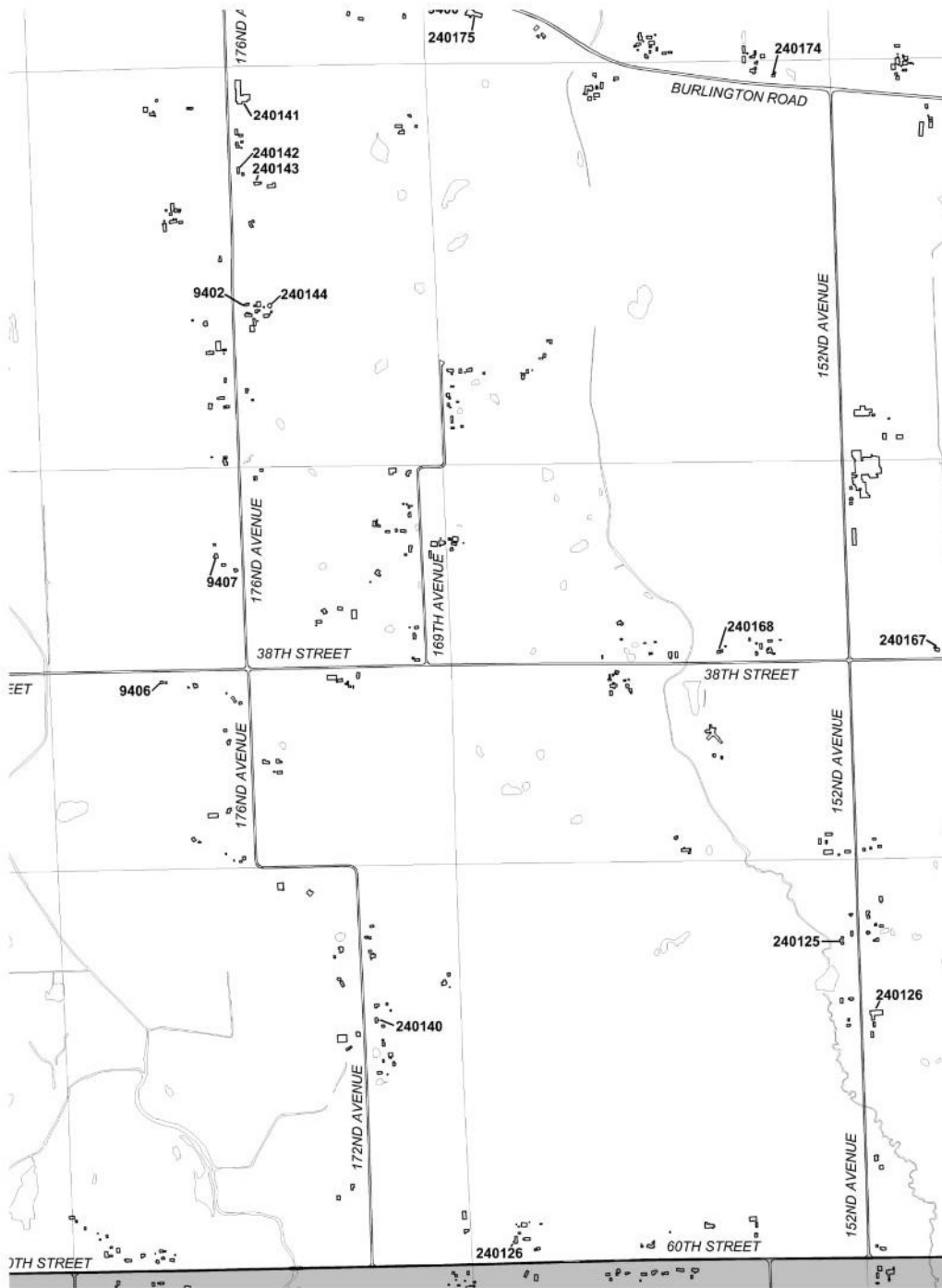
TOWN OF PARIS SECTIONS: 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



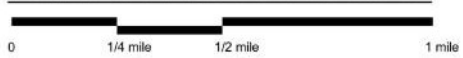
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	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		



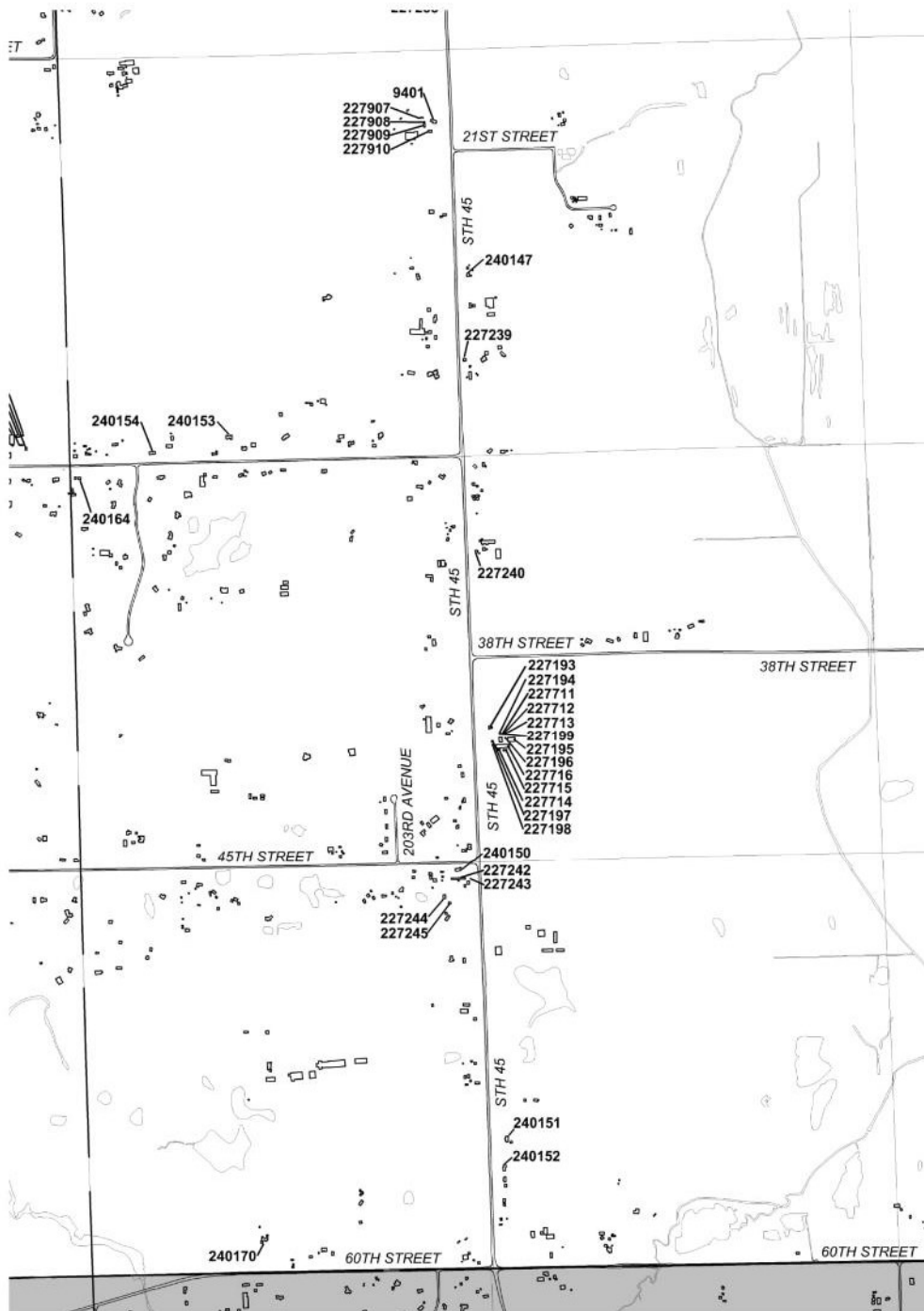
TOWN OF PARIS SECTIONS: 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, 34

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

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	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		



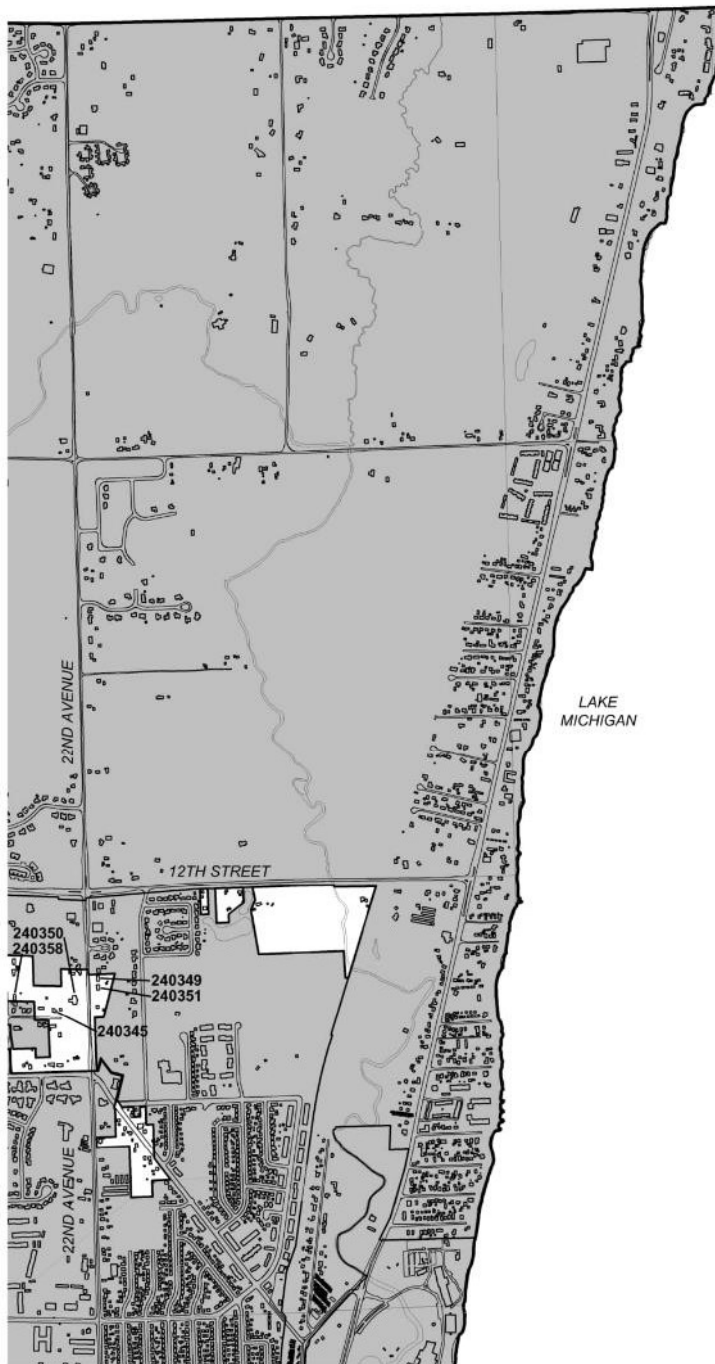
TOWN OF PARIS SECTIONS: 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

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	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		

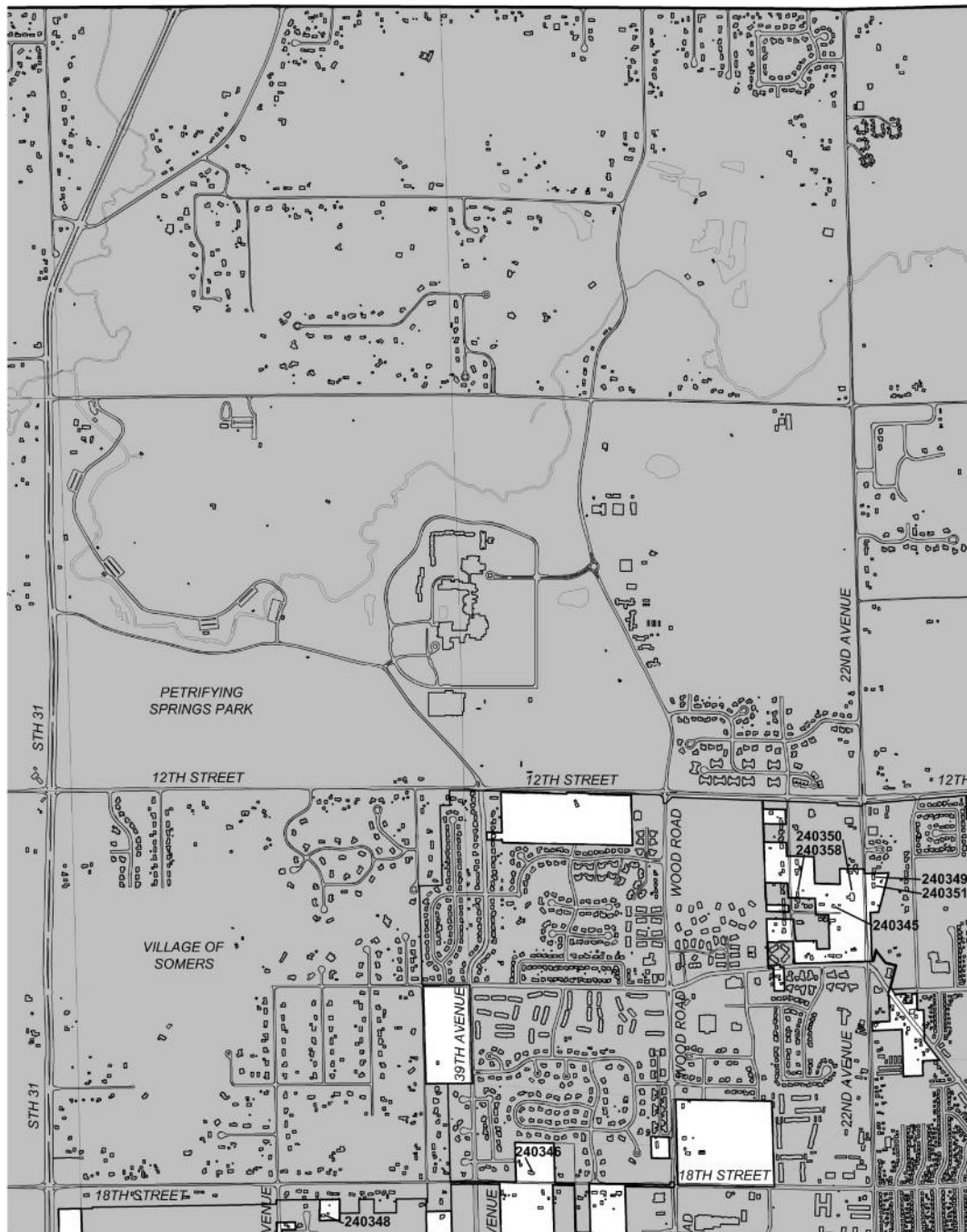


TOWN OF SOMERS SECTIONS: 6, 7, 18
PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

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—	Section Line	—	County Line
—	Municipal Limits	• •	State Line



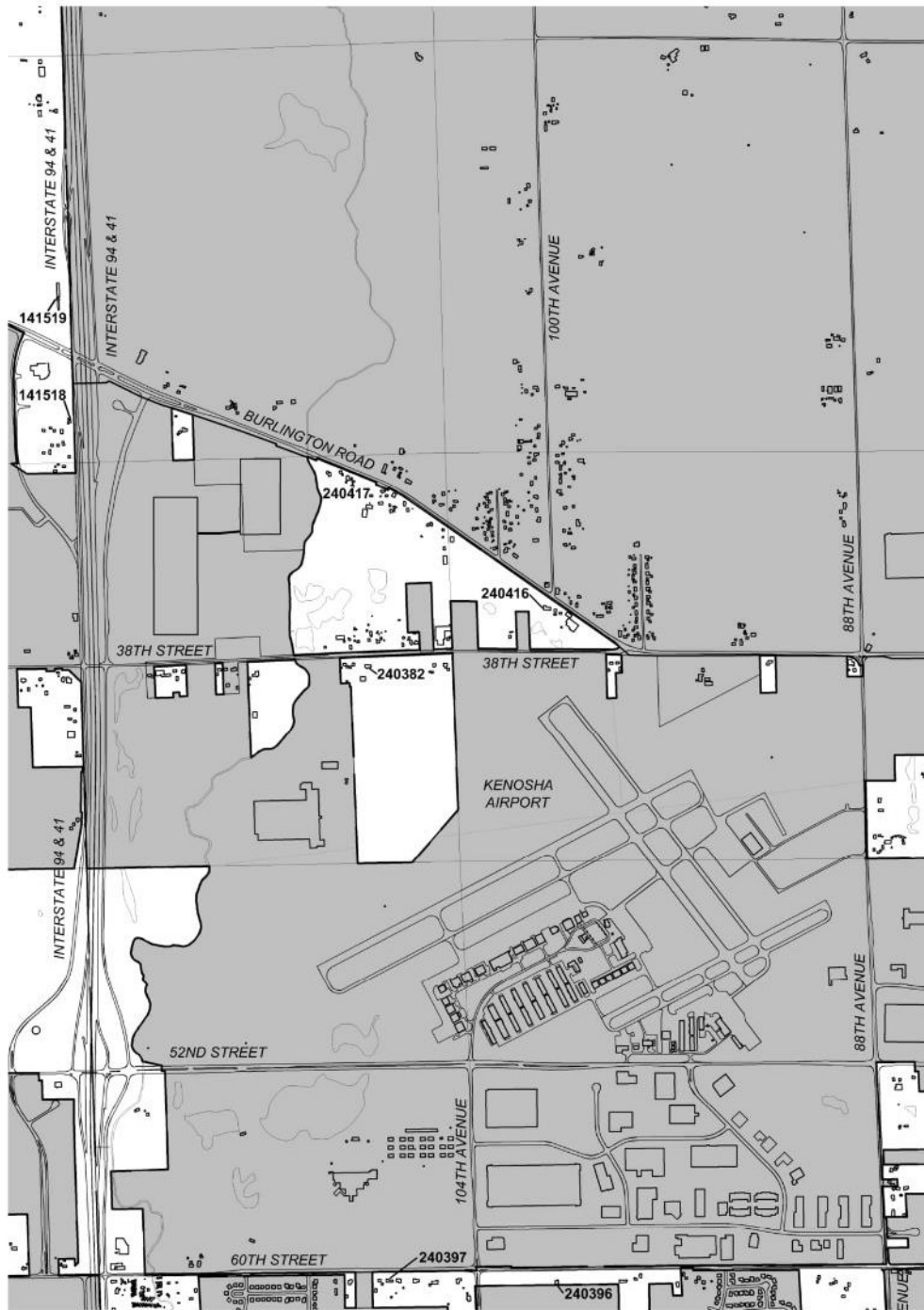
TOWN OF SOMERS SECTIONS: 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

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—	Section Line	—	State Line
—	Municipal Limits	• •	

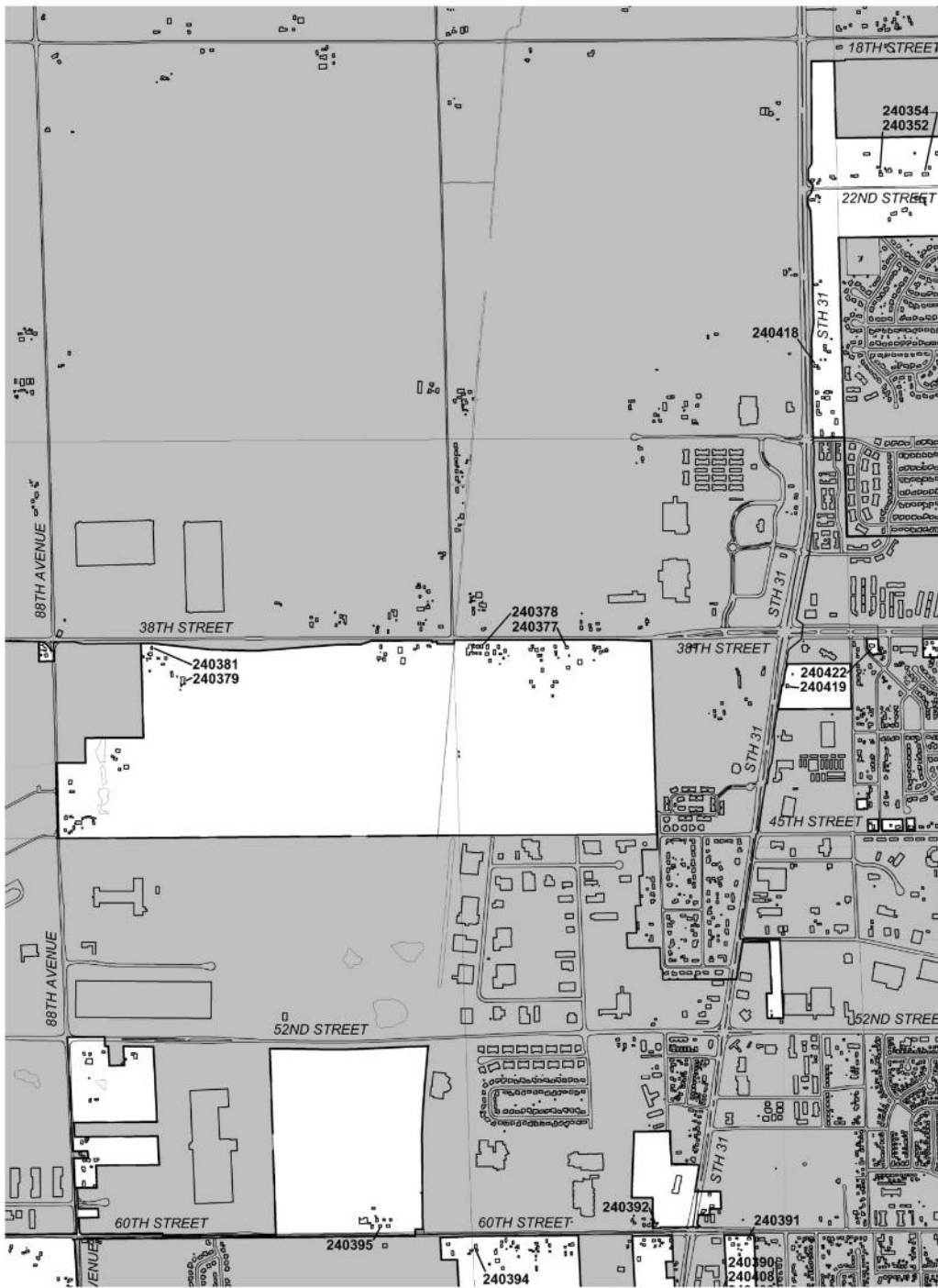


TOWN OF SOMERS SECTIONS: 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

LEGEND

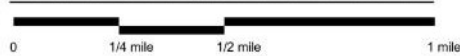
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	Section Line		County Line
	Municipal Limits		State Line



TOWN OF SOMERS SECTIONS: 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, 34

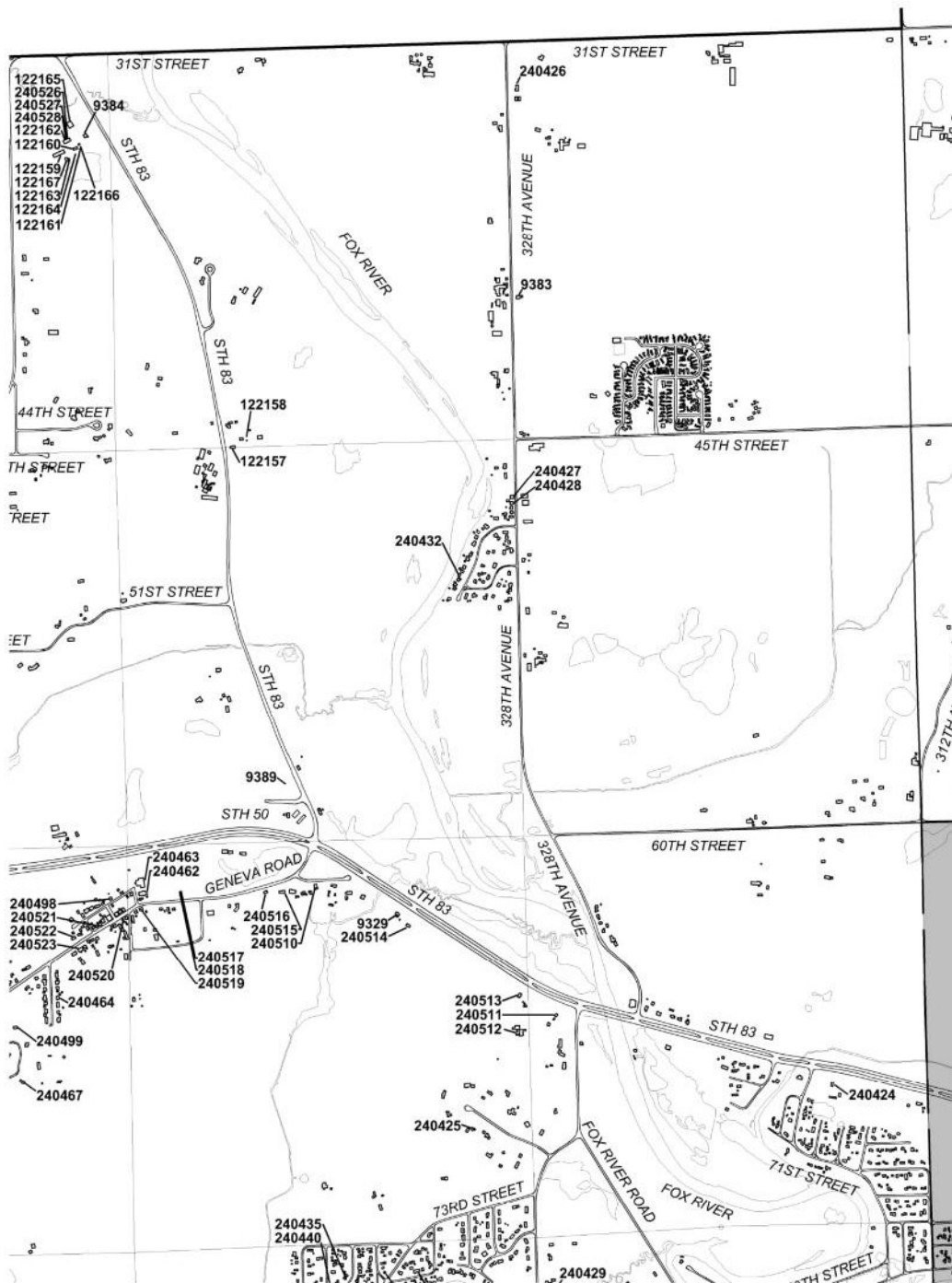


PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

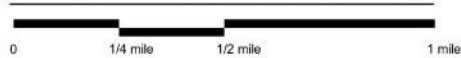
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	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		



TOWN OF WHEATLAND SECTIONS: 1, 2, 25, 26, 35, 36

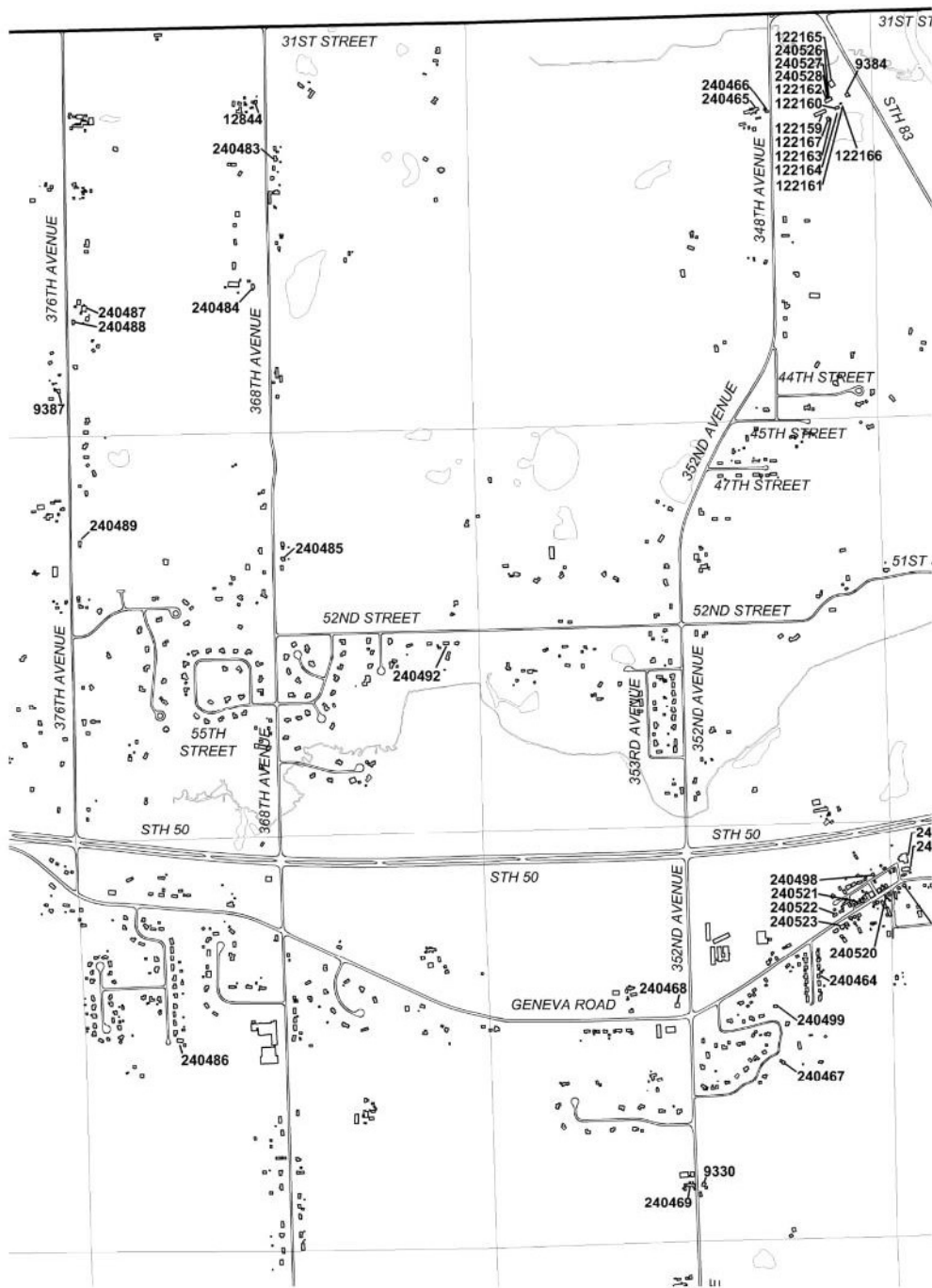


PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

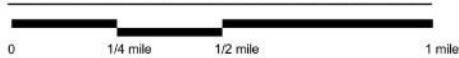
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	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		



TOWN OF WHEATLAND SECTIONS: 3, 4, 27, 28, 33, 34

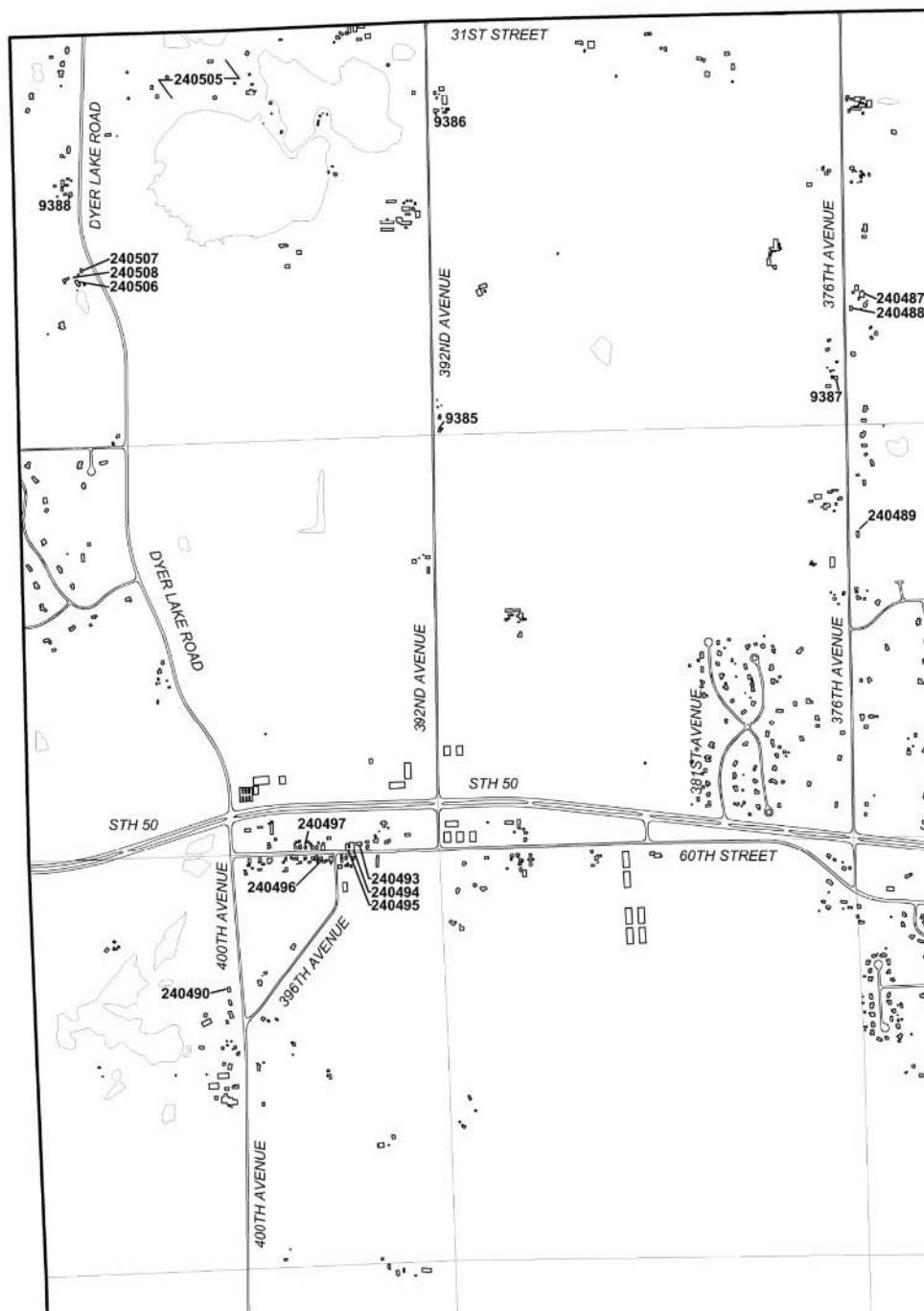


PARTIAL SURVEY MAP





LEGEND

100000	AHI Numbers and Labels		County Line
	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		







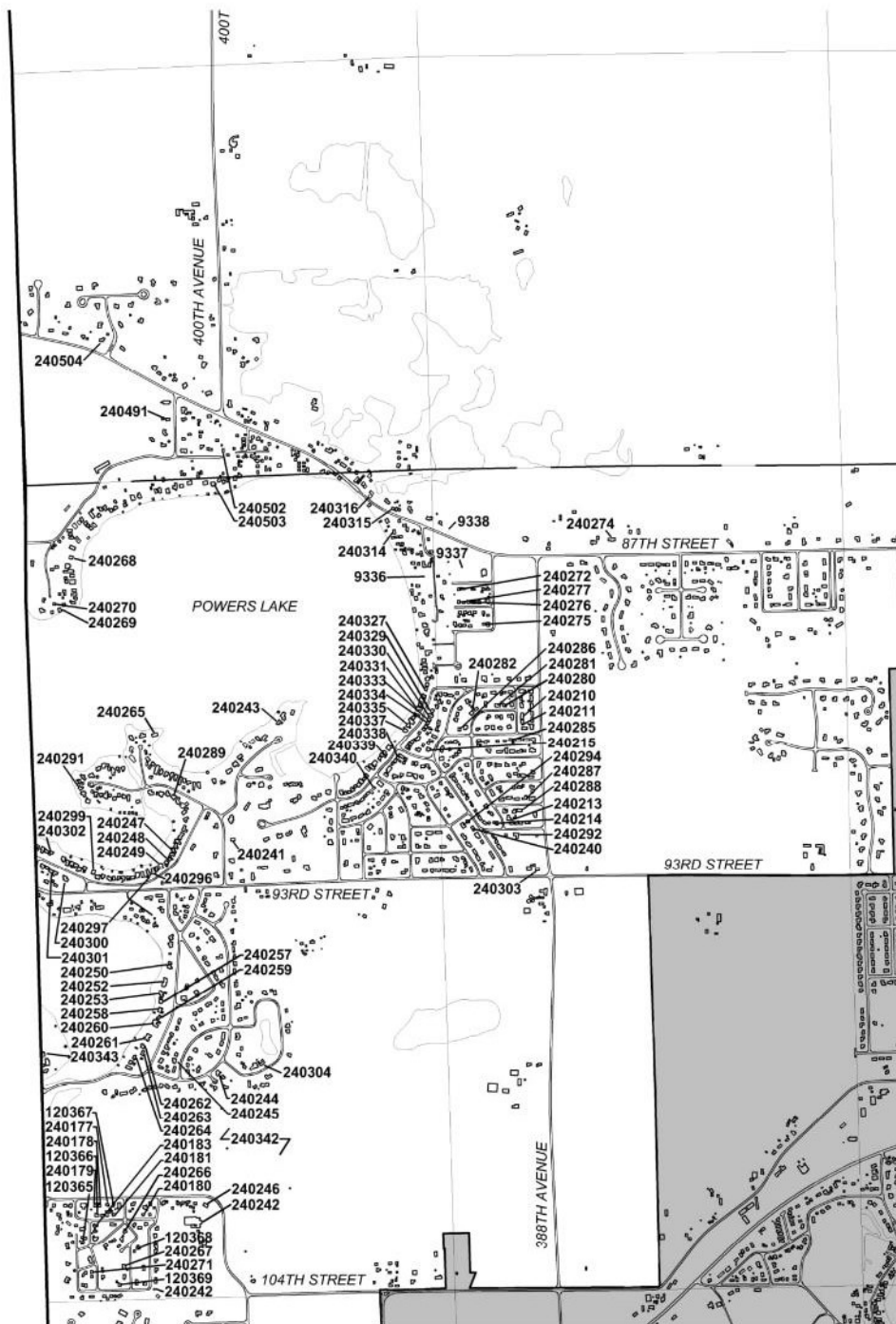
TOWN OF WHEATLAND SECTIONS: 5, 6, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

LEGEND

100000	AHI Numbers and Labels	
	Section Line	 County Line
	Municipal Limits	 State Line



TOWNS OF RANDALL & WHEATLAND
SECTIONS: 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20

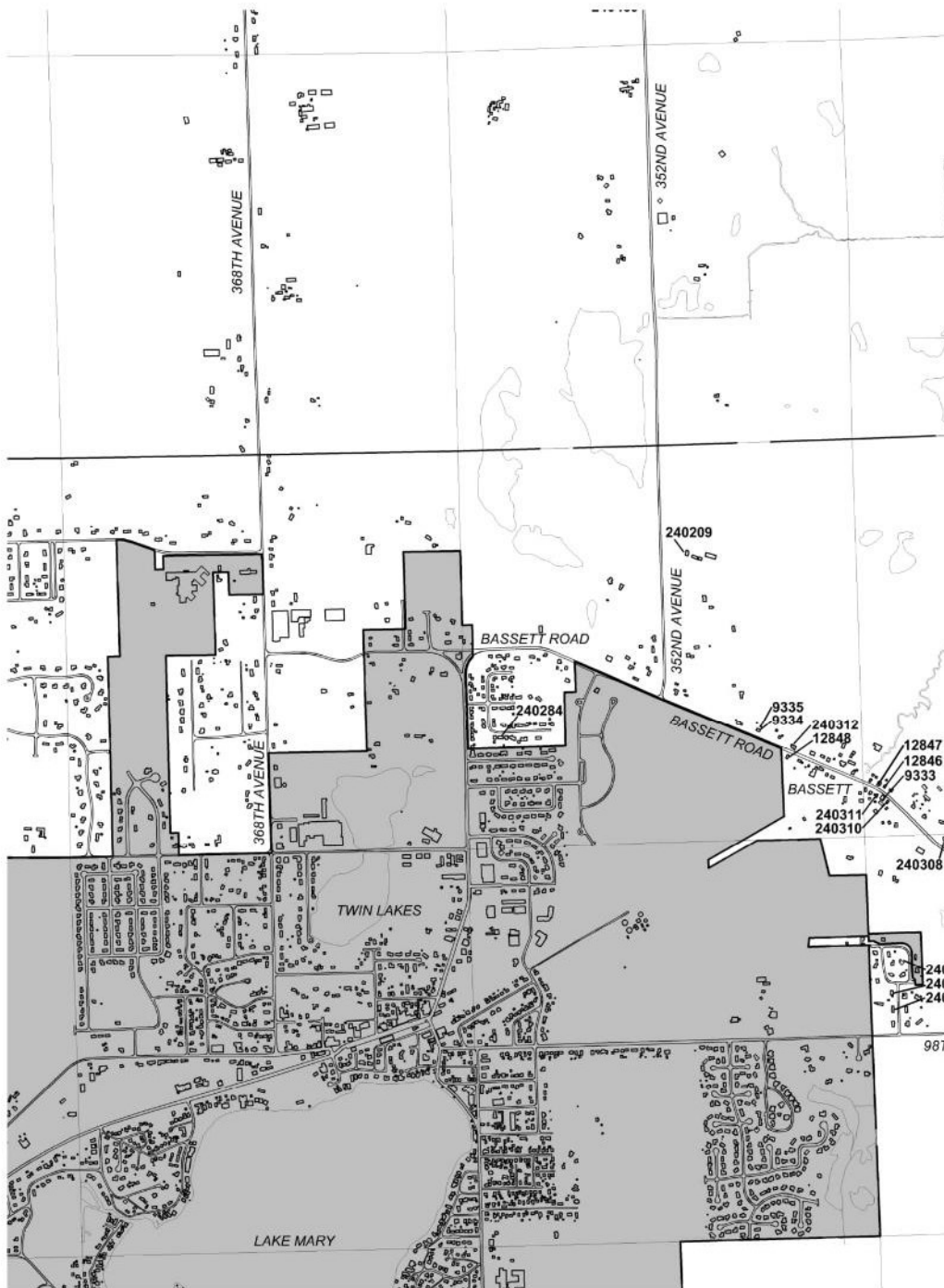


PARTIAL SURVEY MAP

0 1/4 mile 1/2 mile 1 mile

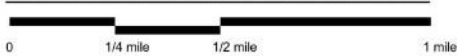
LEGEND

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	Section Line		County Line
	Municipal Limits		State Line



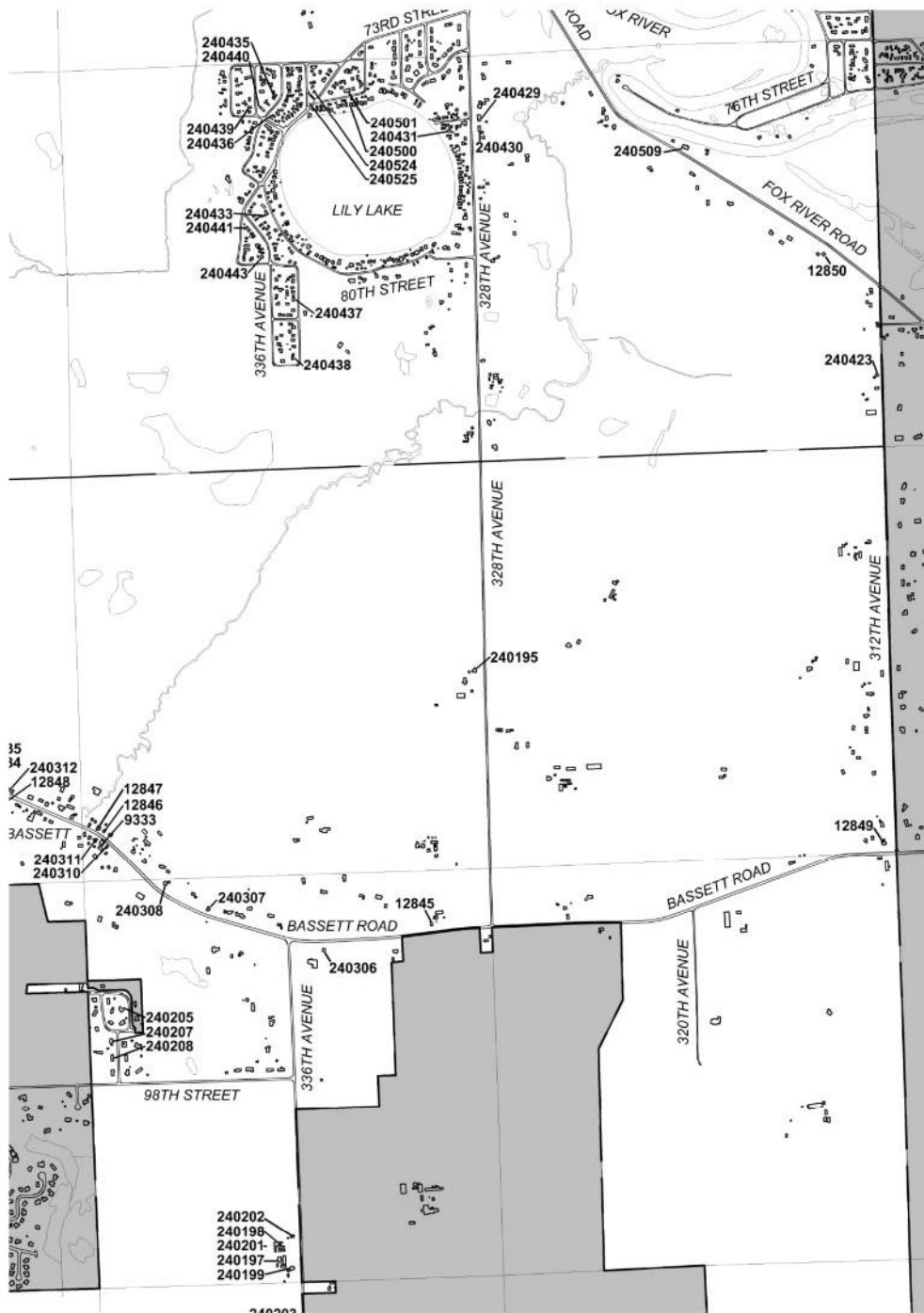
TOWNS OF RANDALL & WHEATLAND
SECTIONS: 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

100000	AHI Numbers and Labels		County Line
—	Section Line	—	State Line
—	Municipal Limits	• •	



TOWNS OF RANDALL & WHEATLAND
SECTIONS: 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



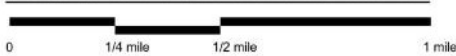
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	Section Line		State Line
	Municipal Limits		



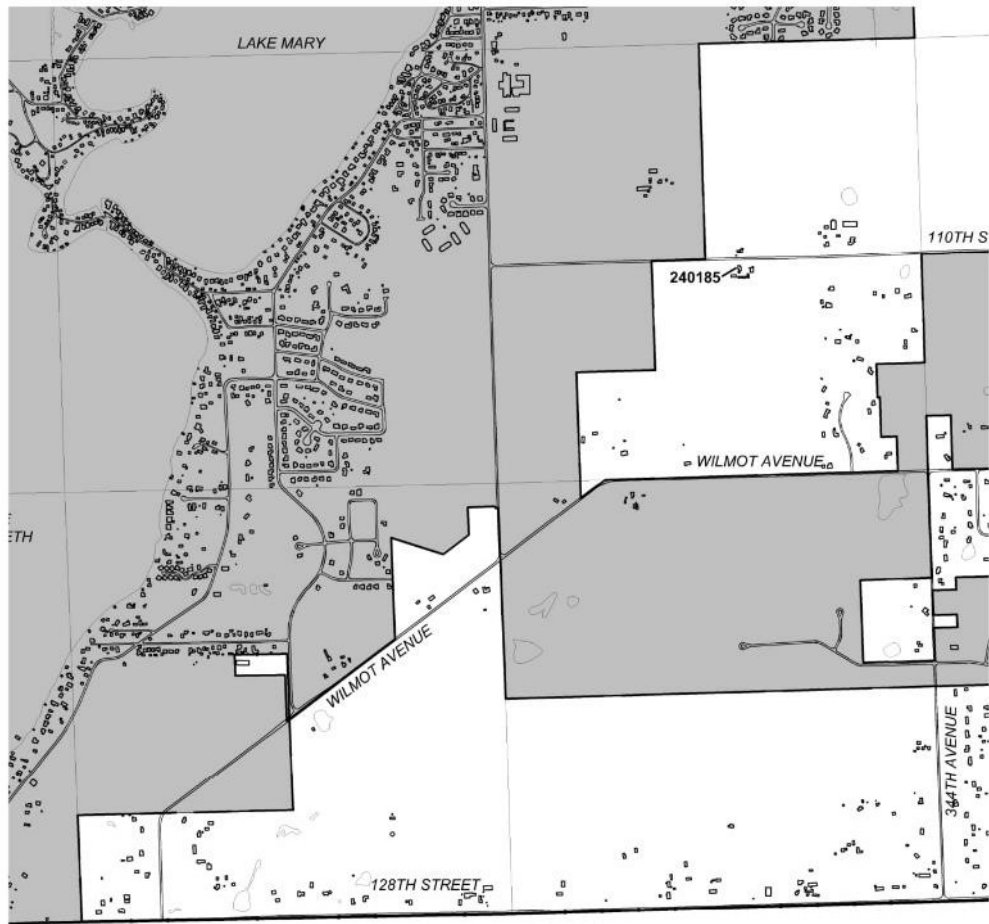
TOWN OF RANDALL SECTIONS: 25, 26, 35, 36

PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

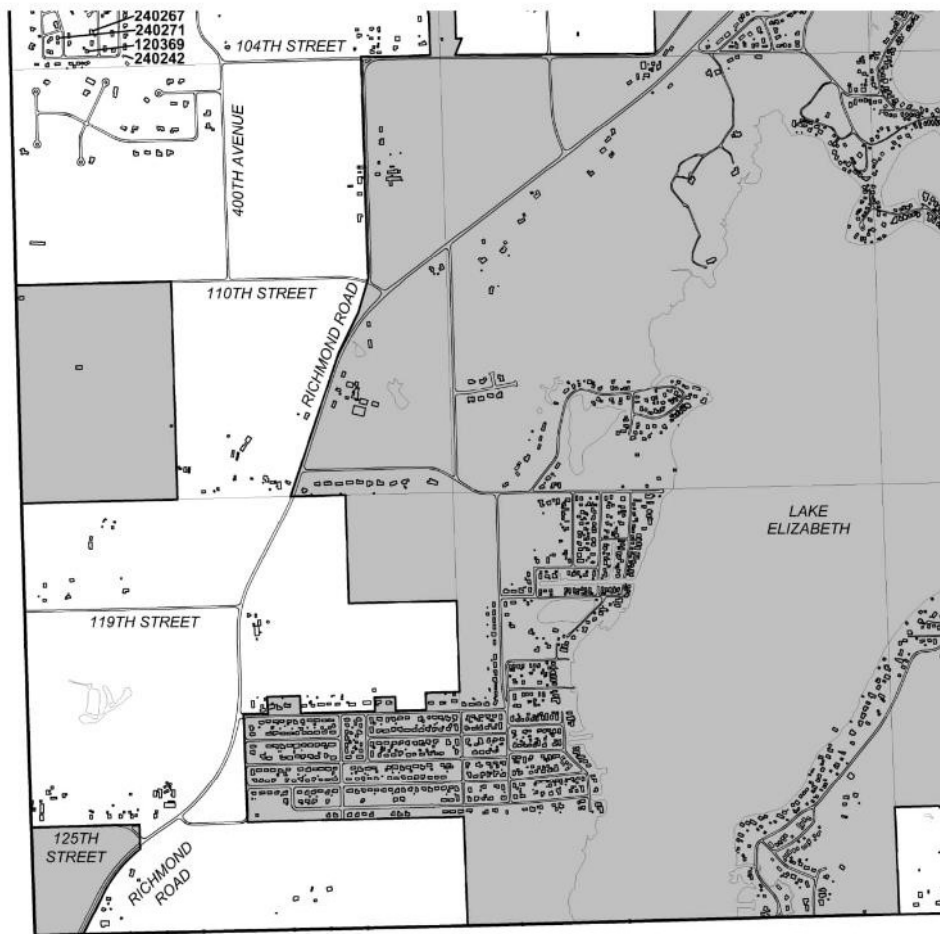
100000	AHI Numbers and Labels		
	Section Line		County Line
	Municipal Limits	• •	State Line



TOWN OF RANDALL SECTIONS: 27, 28, 33, 34
PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND			
100000	AHI Numbers and Labels		
	Section Line		County Line
	Municipal Limits		State Line



TOWN OF RANDALL SECTIONS: 29, 30, 31, 32
PARTIAL SURVEY MAP



LEGEND

100000	AHI Numbers and Labels		County Line
—	Section Line	—	State Line
—	Municipal Limits	• •	

Recommendations

Introduction

The survey should serve to enhance the overall historic preservation ethic in Kenosha County. It gives a brief history of the county, identifies historic resources, and can serve as a basis for decision-making activities regarding those resources. This report can be used to create interest and awareness and promote historic resources and preservation issues in Kenosha County. This chapter outlines the many benefits of economic incentives for historic preservation and provides preliminary recommendations for future preservation actions in the county.

Community Strategies for Historic Preservation

A historic preservation program can be one of the most effective forms of economic development that a municipality can support. Preservation stimulates both public and private investment in the community and supports major components of the local economy: tourism, construction, and real estate. Historic buildings attract customers and are often sought after, desirable pieces of real estate.

There are many benefits of historic preservation:

- Enjoyment and protection of the community's heritage
- Greater civic pride and an increased sense of belonging
- Stabilized and improved property values
- Stabilized and increased property tax revenues
- Investment in and revitalization of older, historic neighborhoods and properties
- Limited protection from state or federally funded projects that threaten historic properties or neighborhoods, such as highway expansions
- Greater flexibility in meeting Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in historic buildings
- More flexibility in meeting state building codes for local historic properties
- Increased attractiveness to new businesses
- Increased tourism
- Decreased crime and vandalism in historic areas
- Increased conservation of materials and natural resources
- Improved overall quality of life

In order to achieve these benefits, many incentives for historic preservation have been developed. There are several different types of tax incentives. Property owners who undertake a

certified historic restoration or rehabilitation of their property are eligible for income tax credits. Certain historic buildings are also exempt from property taxes, and tax deductions can be utilized for historic façade easements. Additionally, there are several building code incentives. Buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places or buildings that are eligible for listing qualify for the International Existing Building Code's Historic Buildings Chapter which is slightly more lenient than the standard building code. There is also greater flexibility in meeting the building requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Further information regarding these incentives has been included in the Appendix.

Recommendation for the Registration & Protection of Resources

Historic Preservation Ordinance

Before any of the above-mentioned benefits of preservation can continue in Kenosha County, it is imperative that a formal county-wide historic preservation program is established. In 1994, an act of the Wisconsin Statutes was passed that required all municipalities, which have buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places to “enact an ordinance to regulate any place, structure or object with a special character, historic, archaeological or aesthetic interest, or other significant value, for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant characteristics.” Ordinances serve to protect extant historic resources and officially establish a Historic Preservation Commission.

National Register Nominations

Listing a property or historic district in the National Register of Historic Places offers official recognition, owner prestige, and access to state and federal historic tax credits to aid in the funding of restoration, rehabilitation, and maintenance projects at listed historic properties. See the Chapter 18 Appendix for more information on the historic tax credit programs currently available in Wisconsin or visit the Wisconsin Historical Society website at www.wisconsinhistory.org for more information on both the National Register and historic tax credit programs. This report has outlined 12 individual resources, three farmsteads, and five complexes that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. An effort should be made to follow through with National Register nominations for these individual resources, farmsteads, and complexes. Local citizens of Kenosha County could continue to apply for grants through the Wisconsin Historical Society to fund such nominations, prioritizing municipally owned properties as local examples, then sympathetic owners, and finally irreplaceable resources. The information contained in this survey report will act as a springboard for further research for these nominations.

Threats to Resources

Changes in modern conveniences and increasing public expectations have brought a great deal of pressure on older homes and buildings. This has resulted in the demolition or relocation of a number of buildings, including the demolition of the James Bostwick Powers House, the Powers Horse Barn, the Aquilla Lodge, and the Old Paris Town Hall in addition to a number of

nineteenth century farm houses across the survey area. In addition, unsympathetic additions and the replacement of original windows and siding with more modern materials which obscure unique historic details have occurred on dozens of buildings throughout the county. These trends are expected to continue into the future.

The following is a list of demolished historic buildings in Kenosha County since the Wisconsin Historical Society began maintaining the Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI). There is also an extensive list of resources that have previously been recorded, that were excluded from this survey due to a lack of architectural integrity.

Resources that have been Demolished

<i>AHI#</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
12818	Brighton	201 264th Avenue	House	-	Front Gabled
12819	Brighton	201 264th Avenue	House	-	Italianate
12821	Brighton	41st Street	House	-	Gabled Ell
9390	Brighton	224th Avenue	Barn	-	Ast. Utilitarian
9391	Brighton	224th Avenue	Barn	-	Centric Barn
9398	Paris	1606 120th Avenue	Alexander Price Bailey Farm	1873	Greek Revival
9400	Paris	16600 Burlington Road	Old Paris Town Hall	-	Front Gabled
9403	Paris	2501 136th Avenue	House	-	Gabled Ell
9406	Paris	N. side of 38th Street	House	-	Queen Anne
225108	Paris	606 172nd Avenue	Meyers-Thomas House	1865	Greek Revival
9337	Randall	McHenry Street	Powers Horse Barn	-	Centric Barn
9338	Randall	392nd Avenue	Aquilla Lodge	c.1925	Side Gabled
9336	Randall	39127 392nd Avenue	James Bostwick Powers House	1843	Greek Revival
9389	Wheatland	STH 83	House	-	Greek Revival
122165	Wheatland	3314 STH 83	Laden Acre Farm	c.1910	Boomtown

Resources excluded from the Survey due to a lack of Integrity

<i>AHI#</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
12816	Brighton	31016 7th Street	Henry Hoefner House	c.1910	Queen Anne
9393	Brighton	22121 18th Street	House	-	Gabled Ell
9392	Brighton	23826 18th Street	John H. Wiesman House	1836	Greek Revival
111652	Brighton	1702 240th Avenue	Soldiers Monument	1921	N/A
225106	Paris	14102 38th Street	Toner-White House	c.1855	Greek Revival
141519	Paris	2510 120th Avenue	Easterday Motel	1956	20th C. Comm.
9402	Paris	2503 176th Avenue	J. H. Stollenwerk House	-	Queen Anne
227913	Paris	807 200th Avenue	Goldsworthy Farmstead Small Animal Barn #1	>1937	A. Utilitarian
227914	Paris	807 200th Avenue	Goldsworthy Farmstead Garage	>1937	A. Utilitarian
227915	Paris	807 200th Avenue	Goldsworthy Farmstead Pump House	<1937	A. Utilitarian
227916	Paris	807 200th Avenue	Goldsworthy Farmstead Granary	>1937	A. Utilitarian
227918	Paris	807 200th Avenue	Goldsworthy Farmstead Machine Shed #1	>1937	A. Utilitarian
227917	Paris	807 200th Avenue	Goldsworthy Farmstead Machine Shed #2	<1937	A. Utilitarian

227201	Paris	1008 200th Avenue	Lewis Williams Farmstead Garage	<1937	A. Utilitarian
227202	Paris	1008 200th Avenue	Lewis Williams Farmstead Small Animal Barn	>1937	A. Utilitarian
227203	Paris	1008 200th Avenue	Williams Farmstead Shed	<1937	A. Utilitarian
227205	Paris	1008 200th Avenue	Williams Farmstead Corn Crib #1	>1937	A. Utilitarian
227206	Paris	1008 200th Avenue	Williams Farmstead Pole Barn	<1937	A. Utilitarian
227910	Paris	2002 200th Avenue	Thom Farmstead Small Animal Barn	>1937	A. Utilitarian
227909	Paris	2002 200th Avenue	Thom Farmstead Granary	<1937	A. Utilitarian
227907	Paris	2002 200th Avenue	Thom Farmstead Chicken Coop	<1937	A. Utilitarian
227240	Paris	3407 200th Avenue	House	1900	Side Gabled
227245	Paris	4624 200th Avenue	Reuben Schafer Garage	1969	A. Utilitarian
227244	Paris	4626 200th Avenue	House	1969	Ranch
9399	Paris	17203 Burlington Road	House	1910	Gabled Ell
12848	Randall	34533 Bassett Road	Ferdinand Overkamp House	c.1900	Queen Anne
122157	Wheatland	4405 STH 83	William Spiegelhoff Farm House	c.1880	Gabled Ell
122158	Wheatland	4405 STH 83	William Spiegelhoff Farm Silo	c.1910	A. Utilitarian
9385	Wheatland	4403 392nd Avenue	House	1870	Greek Revival
12850	Wheatland	8002 Fox River Road	B.C. Raymond House	c.1910	Side Gabled

Public Education

In order to gain public support for preservation activities, it is important that the public is educated about the issues. It is also important to remind the community of the buildings that have already been lost as a means to protect historic buildings in the future. Public education efforts should be on-going. Content should highlight the goals of preservation, benefits to the community and to individual property owners, and reminders of the common-sense values inherent in historic preservation, such as recycling, cost-savings, visual attractiveness, and quality environment. It is often necessary to address misconceptions and misinformation regarding preservation. Public education initiatives can take many forms:

- Media, such as local television, radio, newspapers, and brochures, can spread the word to many. Having a series of articles on local historic properties run in the local newspaper can be effective.
- Displays in public buildings, such as a public library or historical society, can also bring awareness to the community. An example of such a display might include a local architecture and preservation resource shelf at a local library, including information about local historic designations, landmarks, and National Register of Historic Places listed properties and districts.
- Publish brochures and newsletters about historic properties and historic preservation in the community; tourism publications can educate visitors about the county's history.
- Sponsor events, such as self-guided or guided walking tours or tours of historic homes, which are often popular and can showcase the community's historic buildings to both community members and interested visitors.
- Work with local schools and institutions to integrate historic preservation into their curriculums. Sponsor contests, such as poster contests in which local school children create posters depicting local landmarks.

- Lectures, workshops, and special award presentations on preservation issues can also be useful. Historically appropriate maintenance, window replacement, residing, painting, and porch replacement should be promoted at these types of events.

A set of design guidelines for historic preservation can be developed and distributed to local architects, building owners, contractors, and others in the community. The City of Milwaukee's series of guides: *As Good as New: A Guide for Rehabilitating the Exterior of Your Old Milwaukee Home*; *Good for Business: A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings*; and *Living with History: A Guide to the Preservation Standards for Historically Designated Homes in Milwaukee* are excellent resources for any community and any preservation project.

Future Survey & Research Needs

This is not a complete history of Kenosha County. It is hoped that this survey will be periodically updated and expanded upon. This report is subject to change. Additional research and clarifications should be incorporated and added to this report in the future. This is a living document and the beginning of an ongoing historic preservation effort that will continue for years to come in this community.

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Appendix

WHAT IS THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDIT PROGRAM?

Commercial property owners who invest in the preservation of their buildings may be eligible for state and federal tax credits. Approved costs of 20% for state tax credits and another 20% for federal tax credits may be available for up to a total of 40% eligible tax credits.

ANNUAL STATE-WIDE AVERAGE

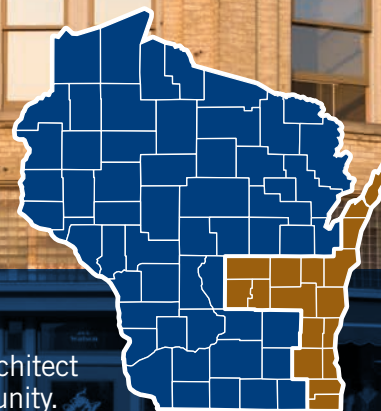
\$283.7M ▶ IN TOTAL
PROJECT
COSTS

\$56.7M ▶ IN STATE
TAX CREDITS

\$56.7M ▶ IN FEDERAL
TAX CREDIT



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Contact the
preservation architect
for your community.

**WESTERN
DISTRICT**

JEN DAVEL
608-264-6490
jen.davel@wisconsinhistory.org

**EASTERN
DISTRICT**

MARK BUECHEL
608-264-6491
mark.buechel@wisconsinhistory.org

INVEST IN YOUR
COMMERCIAL BUILDING USING
TAX CREDITS

wisconsinhistory.org/taxcredits

DOES MY PROPERTY QUALIFY?

- 1 Property must be a “certified historic structure”
- 2 Listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places
- 3 Project must meet a minimum investment
- 4 Work must be approved in advance and meet historic preservation standards

What should I do first?

Prior to submitting your application contact the preservation architect assigned to your county to discuss your project and answer your questions.

Have a question about how to care for a commercial building?

Visit our website at wisconsinhistory.org/preserve-your-building to browse over 100 articles.



Additional information can be found online at wisconsinhistory.org/taxcredits



WHY SHOULD I PRESERVE MY PROPERTY?

Historic Preservation is intrinsically important for its ability to enhance community pride and to create a sense of rootedness and belonging. Through a connection with history, preservation can improve the quality of life and livability of communities. It also stimulates reinvestment and contributes to our economy, creating jobs in construction, architecture, interior design, engineering, real estate, accounting, tourism and more.

WHAT QUALIFIES FOR TAX CREDITS?

WHAT COSTS ARE ELIGIBLE?

All work inside and outside the building except movable equipment

WHAT COSTS ARE INELIGIBLE?

- Landscaping
- Paving
- New additions



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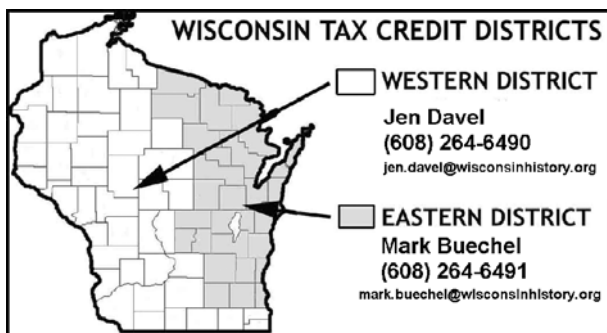
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Guidelines for Planning Historic Preservation Tax Credit Projects in Wisconsin INCOME-PRODUCING TAX CREDIT PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION



State and federal programs require that all tax-credit related work must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (or, simply, the Standards). This pamphlet is designed to provide you with guidance about how the Standards are interpreted for various types of preservation work; however, because there are a wide variety of historic properties, it is impossible to provide a complete set of guidelines to address every situation. This pamphlet is directed to the most common preservation projects. If after reviewing this document you have additional questions about the proposed project, please feel free to contact one of the WHS preservation architects listed below: (by region)



SITE WORK

Most types of site work are allowable, as long as: the work does not destroy significant archeological remains or landscape features; does not encroach on any historic buildings; and does not introduce incompatible new features to the site.

Regrading should be limited to areas away from the historic property or at the rear of the historic building. You should avoid changes in the ground level near the historic building. New plantings and sidewalks are usually not a problem as long as the character of the site is not changed. Parking areas should be located at the rear of a site and in most cases should not abut the historic building.



Archeological remains refers to any prehistoric or historic archeological deposits or features that may exist. Significant archeological resources affected by a project must be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures must be undertaken. If human remains are discovered, cease work at that location and contact Sherman Banker at the Wisconsin Historical Society at 608-264-6507.

BUILDING EXTERIOR

A primary facade is one that is visible from public rights-of-way and, in most cases, has significant architectural detailing. A secondary facade is one that is generally visible from public view, but may not contain as many distinguishing architectural features. A rear facade is one that is usually not seen by the public and contains little architectural detailing. As a rule, primary facades should be left intact, while rear facades may sometimes be altered more substantially.



REPAIR OF ORIGINAL FEATURES

Repair, rather than replacement, of any feature, such as railings, storefronts, column capitals, a dormer or a parapet, is always strongly encouraged. If replacement is necessary, documentation of the deteriorated condition of the feature should be submitted. Only those portions of any feature that are deteriorated should be replaced.



EXTERIOR BUILDING CLEANING

Removal of dirt or paint from exterior brick or stone is appropriate as long as it does not harm the building materials. (Because every method of exterior cleaning carries with it some risk of damage to masonry materials, you should consider carefully whether to clean the building at all.) In most cases, removal of dirt or paint is unnecessary in order to preserve a building.

The Standards specifically prohibit sandblasting in any form (except to clean cast iron, as discussed below). Other forms of blasting are equally damaging and therefore also prohibited such as soda blasting, corn cob blasting and nut shell blasting. High pressure water blasting is equally damaging. Water pressures above 1000 psi can damage most building materials. Water pressure can be used safely at 1,000 psi with the spray wand a minimum of 12" away from the surface.



Building materials vary widely in composition. Chemicals that may be applied safely to one building can result in severe damage to another. NPS requires that a cleaning test panel be applied to an inconspicuous part of the building prior to cleaning the entire building. The owner and/or architect should inspect the test panel for possible damage to the building materials, including mortar joints in masonry walls. The approved test area should be used as a standard by which the rest of the cleaning is evaluated.

Before cleaning metal elements, you need to determine if the metals are ferric or non-ferric. If exterior metal elements are ferric (iron-based) you need to determine if those elements are cast iron or coated metal. Generally, cast iron is used in storefront columns and trim; otherwise, metal trim is likely to beterne or zinc coated steel. Cast iron may be sandblasted to remove dirt or paint but coated steel should be hand-scraped. Sandblasting coated steel will remove the protective coating and will ultimately lead to severe rusting. We recommend that non-ferric metals simply be repainted.

TUCKPOINTING

Tuckpointing (also referred to as "repointing") refers to the replacement of deteriorated mortar in brick and stone walls. Only deteriorated mortar joints should be repointed. If done properly, the repointed joints will closely match the existing joints and should last for 30 years.



Hand chiseling is the method least likely to cause damage to the brick or stone.

Removing mortar with saws, grinders,

or power chisels must be done carefully and by an experienced mason. For example, if the mason is not experienced using a circular saw, it is quite easy to cut into the brick/stone at the head joint. Damaging the brick/stone during the repointing is not acceptable.

The composition of the new mortar must match the existing mortar. New mortar should contain enough hydrated lime to make it softer than the brick/stone. Unless examination reveals that the original mortar is unusually hard, the building should be repointed using mortar that is no harder than ASTM Type N, which consists of 1 part Portland cement, 1 part hydrated lime and 6 parts sand. ASTM Type O, is a slightly softer mortar consisting of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts hydrated lime and 9 parts sand.

The appearance of the new joints should match those of the rest of the building. Mismatched



mortar joints can result in the building taking on a "patchwork quilt" appearance. (Above is an example of unacceptable repointing.) The primary concerns are the color of the replacement mortar and the tooling. White Portland cement can be used along with appropriate coloring agents to match existing mortar color. Using standard, gray Portland cement usually results in joints that do not match the original color. In addition, if the tooling of the new mortar joints does not match the original, they may appear to be wider than the rest.

We recommend that the mason complete a test panel (a sample area of repointed joints). Once the test panel is inspected to determine that the masonry has not been damaged and the mortar matches the appearance of the existing; the remainder of the building can be repointed.

REMOVAL OF BUILDING ADDITIONS

Demolition of existing buildings on/or adjacent to, the site of a historic building may be demolished if they do not contribute to the significance of the historic building or its context. On the other hand, just because a building or addition is not original to a property does not always mean that it can be demolished; it may be historically significant.

Evidence of whether a building is considered to be significant is often found in the National Register or State Register nomination for the property or district. Contact Joe DeRose, staff historian, at joe.derose@wisconsinhistory.org or 608/264-6512 for a determination of significance on any building proposed for demolition.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ADDITIONS

Building additions should be designed so that the character-defining features of the historic building are not changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed. The appropriateness of a new addition to a historic building is determined largely by its size and location. An addition should be constructed on the least visible side, such that the historic building remains the most prominent element from the public view.

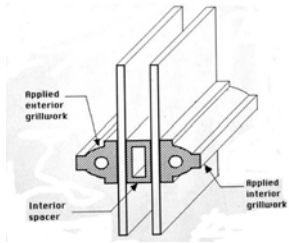
New design should always be clearly differentiated, so that the addition does not appear to match the historic building. Existing materials and detailing may inspire the new design but the addition should also stand as a contemporary design.

The physical connection between the historic building and the addition should be made as small and least physically disruptive as possible. The original massing of the historic building should be retained; meaning any addition should be offset at the corner. Both the link and offsetting the addition makes the process reversible. If, at some point, a future owner wanted to remove the addition, it would allow them to do so with minimal damage to the historic building.

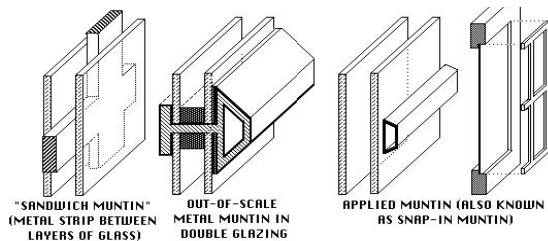
WINDOW REPLACEMENT

Historic features, such as windows, must be repaired before replaced whenever possible. If you desire replacement windows, you must demonstrate that the existing windows have deteriorated beyond repair. This means photographing all windows of a small commercial building or a representative grouping for each building elevation of a large commercial building. Both the interior and exterior conditions must be photographed. These photos should then be keyed to building elevation drawings.

If windows are in fact deteriorated beyond repair, their replacements must duplicate the appearance of the original windows, including the muntins (dividing bars), the proportions of the original windows, the thickness of the sash elements, the window material and finishes.



ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT MUNTIN



UNACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT MUNTIN

Accurately recreating the muntins (window dividers) is an important detail of replacement windows. Muntins that are sandwiched between the glass, placed on just one side or the other, or that don't match the historic profile are unacceptable. Muntins must be permanently attached to the exterior, the interior and also have a spacer bar between the 2 panes of glass. In doing so, the depth of the original shadow lines is recreated.

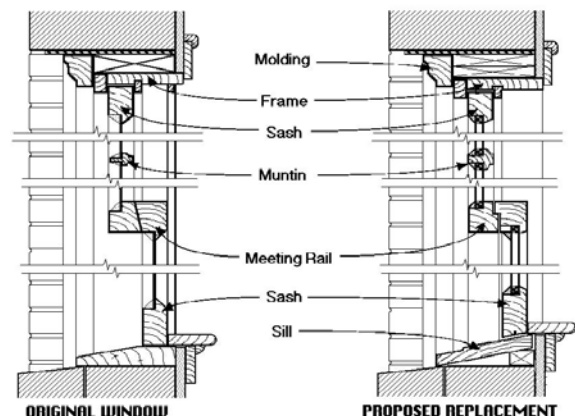
The use of tinted and reflective glass is not allowed. Low-E glass is allowable as long as the Visual Light Transmittance or VLT is 72 or higher.

Generally speaking, buildings 3-stories and less in height, wood windows are required to be replaced with wood windows. Buildings taller than 3-stories that have windows deteriorated beyond repair can replace the wood windows with wood or aluminum. It is acceptable to have wood replacement windows with metal clad at the exterior as long as the metal conforms in shape to the existing window moldings. The metal clad or aluminum cannot have an anodized finish but rather must have a powder-coated paint or baked on finish.

When aluminum windows are used as substitutes for wooden windows, the glass must be set back from the faces of the frames by approximately the same distance as in wooden windows which, typically, would have a putty line. To illustrate this concept, the glazing in wooden windows is held in place with either putty or wooden stops which set the glass approximately 1/2" back from the face of the window frame. On the other hand, the glazing in many aluminum windows is held in place by a metal flange. The result is that the glass is set back from the frame by only about 1/8" which causes the window sashes to look "flat" and out-of-character with most historic buildings.

To change window materials, you must be able to demonstrate that using the historic material would be technically or financially infeasible.

To demonstrate that the new windows match the old, you must submit comparative window section drawings, showing the head, sill, jamb, and muntin sections of the old and the new windows.



COMPARATIVE WINDOW SECTIONS

STORM WINDOWS

To improve the energy efficiency of the historic windows, you may wish to install interior or exterior storm windows. New storm windows can be either wood or aluminum. Aluminum combination windows are acceptable as long as the window tracks are mounted flush with the face of window openings and the proportions of the storm windows match those of the original windows. Aluminum storm windows must also have a painted or baked-on finish, rather than an anodized finish.

CHANGES TO WINDOWS

Original window patterns should not be changed on primary facades. On secondary facades, minor changes may be made, but these must be in keeping with the overall window patterns of those sides of the building. On rear facades with limited public visibility, more significant changes can usually be made; however, they must be in character with the rest of the building.



On masonry buildings, when original windows are closed-in, the infill material should match that of the wall and should be inset from the face of the wall at least two inches. Non-original windows can usually be closed flush to the wall surfaces with

materials to match the adjacent wall.

For new windows, the application should contain drawings similar to those specified in the window replacement section.

ROOF REPLACEMENT

Generally flat roofs that are not visible from the street can be replaced with modern roofing materials.

MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL & PLUMBING SYSTEMS

In most cases, mechanical, electrical and plumbing work will have no effect on the historic qualities of a rehabilitated building; however, these items must be addressed in the application. Installation of new mechanical systems should be described in the most detail, since it is likely to affect significant spaces.

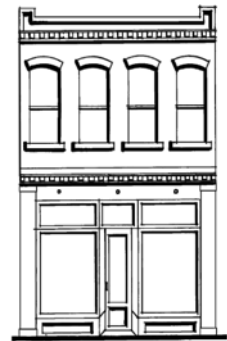
STOREFRONT RESTORATION

Rehabilitation of storefronts, either historic storefronts or those that have been altered requires careful consideration. The first step is to uncover features of the storefront that still exist. Often times when storefronts were altered, original features were simply covered rather than removed.



In doing so, you may find enough of the original storefront design to continue its restoration. If, after selective demolition, little or no original features exist, the next step is to locate any historic photos of the building.

Historic photos similar to the one above can be very helpful in recreating a lost storefront. If historic photos do not exist of the building, a new design will be needed. While considering the age and style of the building is important, there are common elements found on many commercial buildings such as sign boards, transom windows, and recessed entries. Storefront designs that vary from this traditional storefront design should be avoided unless you have historical documentation that supports the design.



INTERIOR TRIM ALTERATIONS

The Standards consider both highly decorated features (such as grand staircases) and characteristic features (such as original window trim) to be significant and these should remain intact. If original features have to be removed during construction, they should be reinstalled (or, if this is impossible, reproduced) in their original locations. Avoid moving original decorative elements to new locations as this can create an interior that looks to be original, but is actually a collection of original building artifacts applied in non-original locations over new construction. Likewise, interior trim for new walls should be generally of the same type and proportion as the original trim, but should not duplicate it exactly.

INTERIOR WALL ALTERATIONS

Significant interior spaces must be preserved. The Standards do not allow total gutting of a building, unless the interior has been completely altered in the past and possesses no significant features or spaces. Significant interior spaces include both those that are highly decorated and original (such as hotel lobbies) and those that are characteristic of the buildings in which they are contained (such as school auditoriums and corridors).

In evaluating which spaces can be changed on an interior, you should determine which spaces are primary and which are secondary. Primary spaces are those that are important to the character of a building and should always be preserved. Because there are a wide variety of historic buildings, each with its own type of significance, there are no absolute rules for identifying primary spaces.

In general, public spaces are primary spaces and should be preserved largely intact whereas non-public spaces may be more altered. For example, the public spaces in a school building would include the



corridors, entrance lobbies, stairwells, and auditoriums.

These should be left intact. On the other hand, the non-public spaces, such as classrooms and offices, can be altered, provided that there are no highly significant features present. In office buildings, the public spaces would include the hallways, lobbies, and any decorative stairways. Public spaces in churches would include most of the interior features. On the other hand, there may be few or no public spaces in many warehouses and factories.

When interior walls are proposed to be changed, you will be required to submit both an existing and proposed floor plan. The existing floor plan should also illustrate what walls are planned to be removed as part of the project.

CHANGES IN ROOM FINISHES

Covering over of original finishes (such as stenciling), the removal of plaster or wooden elements (such as cornices or



wainscoting), or the application of textured wall paints on original plaster is not appropriate and should be avoided. Similarly, the removal of plaster to expose brick or stone is not appropriate. Historically, brick would be left exposed only in utilitarian structures such as mills, factories, or warehouses. Typical commercial buildings and residences would have had finished walls; usually plaster.

Avoid removing or permanently damaging decorative flooring; such as tile, marble or wood.

Lowering ceilings, particularly those in public spaces should be avoided. If you propose to lower ceilings, they should not be dropped below the level of the tops of the windows unless they are revealed upward at the windows for a distance of at least five feet from the outside walls. Installing plywood panels, spandrel panels, or opaque glazing in the upper portions of windows to hide suspended ceilings is not allowed. In spaces where the ceilings are to be lowered or repaired, and the original ceiling was plastered, you should install suspended gypsum drywall (or plaster) in lieu of suspended acoustical tile.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional information regarding common historic building projects can be found within the Preservation Briefs published by the National Park Service. Copies of the both the Standards and Preservation Briefs are available on request from the Division of Historic Preservation.

The Standards are available on-line at: <http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/>

The Preservation Briefs are available on-line at: <http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm>